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PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE.—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

"Why do my Brothers mourn?" said Chingachgook, regarding the dark race of dejected Warriors, by whom he was environed,—"Why do my Daughters weep—that a young man has gone to the happy hunting grounds—that a Chief has filled his time with honour!—He was good—he was dutiful—he was brave—who can deny it! The Manitto had need of such a Warrior, and he has called him away. As for me, the Son and Father of Uncas, I am a blasted pine, in the clearing of pale faces. My race is gone from the shore of the Salt Lake, and the hills of the Delawares," &c.—*Last of the Mohicans, vol. 2, p. 238.*

The sun rose clear—the clouds had sunk to rest,
And in fantastic volumes fringed the west;
The scene was beautiful—through clustering trees,
Swept the soft fragrance of the morning breeze;
The plaintive murmuring of the winding stream,
Tinged by the radiance of the morning beam,
The Landscape in its noblest garb array'd,
Its Maker's Power and Majesty display'd,
In short it was a scene—to lull to rest
Each way ward passion, and to soothe the breast
Of care.—Yet 'mid those pleasing scenes of peace,
Where Pleasure seem'd to reign and Sorrow cease,
A crowd of Warriors mourn'd the untimely fate
Of one who recently with heart elate,
Led the wild chase, or in the Battle Field,
Compell'd the haughty Mingo Chief to yield,
Who lay the last of all his noble race,
A sightless corse before a Father's face;
The Chiefs of Lenni-Lenape felt the blow,
For the last Son of Unamis lay low.
Chingachgook sate apart with grief o'erpress'd,
And low reclined his head upon his breast;
The attentive crowd in mournful silence stood,
And all was hush'd save from the neighboring wood,
The chattering Black Bird or the noisy Jay,
Pour'd forth their music to the God of Day;
As slowly borne by whispering winds along,
Was heard the distant Wish-ton-Wishe's song—
At length the Chieftain slowly raised his head,
And cast one sorrowful look upon the dead—
Then glancing proudly o'er the attentive crowd,
With steady look, he thus began aloud—
"Why do my Brothers mourn?"—thus spake the Chief;
"Why are my Daughters' hearts o'erpress'd with grief?
Is it because a youthful Chief has fled
From earth to wander with th' illustrious dead?
A hundred Warriors of Wyandot's race,
Shall clear the path before the Chieftain's face;
Till he shall reach the hunting grounds, and cease
From all his earthly toils, to dwell in peace;
He was too good, too pure, to dwell on earth—
Manitto call'd him, for he knew his worth;
He fell with glory and has gone to rest—
He fill'd his time with honor and is blest;
My Warriors, shout—the war-whoop shall no more
Be heard upon the hill or Salt Lake shore,
For like a pine of all its leaves bereft,
Of all my Nation, I alone am left."
"No," exclaimed Hawk-eye, rising from the ground,
And gazing with a troubled look around,
"No—though that youth whose valour has been tried,
Who oft has fought the Mingoes by my side,
Has left us here on earth a while to stay,
Till the Manitto calls us both away,
If I forget that youth—may He that reigns
Above the clouds—whose condescension deigns
To hear the contrite sinner's humble plea,
Forget to shower his blessings down on me;
Though of thy Tribe thou art the only one,
Still, *Sagamore*, thou art not here alone!"
Chingachgook heard, then rising, grasp'd the hand
Of Hawk-eye fervently, and thus they stand
A moment—then each bending o'er the grave,
Paid a warm, tearful tribute, to the brave.

R. E. W.

TO ELIZA.

To fair Eliza's verdant seat,
Each early rose, and opening sweet,
Fair maids and rural swains shall bring,
And in a jovial choir shall sing.

No withered flowers shall then be seen,
No poisonous reptiles haunt the green;
Nor wicked spirit lead their crew,
But there shall be celestial dew.

The nightingale, at evening hours,
In glittering leaves, and fragrant flowers,
Shall, to thy fate, melodious sing,
An anthem to returning Spring.

When tempest dire shall shake thy bower,
And murky clouds on earth shall lower;
I'll have me to thy aylran cell,
For every thought on thee shall dwell.

NASHVILLE BARD.

LINES,

On the death of MARY ELIZABETH RYDER, infant daughter of Mr. William and Mrs. Rebecca Ryder, who died in Milford, August 11th, 1829. Written by request.

When hoary age expires and leaves
This life, as long a lenthen borne;
No tears are shed, no bosom grieves,
He sleeps in peace, and none should mourn.
But when, in the untimely tomb,
The young and beautiful repose;
When crushed the rose-bud ere its bloom,
Who then may tell a parent's woes?

O who can tell a mother's grief,
When o'er her dying child she stands,
And vainly seeks the heart's relief,
As in whil'om she clasps her hands.
And who may know the agony,
Less fervent in a father's breast,
To lose a mother's joy, and see
A father's hope in death's cold rest.

What mother can with calmness bear
To gaze upon her infant's face,
As still it lies, chaf still as fair,
Lock'd in the clasp of death's embrace;
To look upon its little brow,
Where kisses oft she did impart,
And know that it is nothing now,
Is like a dagger to her heart.

But learn, ye parents, that the flow'r
Ye nurs'd so kindly in your breast,
Snatched from earth's less congenial bow'r,
Shall bloom in bow'rs more brightly blest.
Suffer, the blessed Saviour said,
Children to come in peace to me;
Of such my Father's kingdom's made,
And such for Heav'n e'en may meet be.

MILFORD BARD.

ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, RADNOR, PA.

St. Davids, better known by the name of Radnor church, is one of the most ancient edifices of the kind in the U. States—being founded more than a century since, by a colony from Radnorshire, Wales. The names of the township and church would indicate, that while the force of circumstances obliged these people to seek a home on this side the Atlantic, they had not forgotten the land they had left. In the church itself, we have a pleasing evidence of their piety and zeal, amidst all the difficulties and privations of a new settlement—rightly appreciating the claims of religion as paramount to every thing else. The present church, as tradition informs, is on the site of a former one of log, (almost all the earlier churches being of this material,) and however humble its appearance, compared with the stately edifices of more modern times, was in its day numbered among the first upon the continent. It is still, however, neat, and in good repair; and without some unforeseen casualty, may accommodate the children's children of some of its present worshippers. As a place of worship, its location is peculiarly happy. In its wild and picturesque scenery, it is not improbable our Welsh forefathers recognised some of the characteristic features, though on a lesser scale, of their own native mountains; and hence sought to consecrate the recollection by the hallowed associations of religion. Not until you are almost upon it, as you approach it, is the unobtrusive little sanctuary seen, peeping from amongst the trees which conceal it from the view—thus, as it were, shutting out the world and all those cares and objects not in unison with the feeling of holy meditation—and ill-attuned must that heart be, which does not move to the inspiration of the moment, and feel a holy calm coming over it. Besides various kinds of forest trees, some of which are of exterior beauty and majestic growth, there are interspersed numbers of the cedar, which, though not lofty as those of Lebanon, are as verdant. The rude blasts of winter, which scatter the leafy honours of the forest, are harmless here—furnishing to the contemplative mind, that can find "tongues in the trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in every thing," a moral not inappropriate to the place. Gray's inimitable "Elegy, written in a country church-yard," is familiar to all; and its simple, touching lines find a chord in every breast. There is, however, in this yard, one at least whose name fills a conspicuous place on the page of his country's history—a monument more durable than brass. The individual alluded to, is the late Major General Anthony Wayne, whose dust here *peacefully reposes with that of his family, teaching the solemn lesson, that "the paths of glory lead but to the grave."* It will be recollected that he died at Lake Erie, in 1796, very suddenly, in the full career of his fame, and while exercising the important functions of Commander-in-chief of the armies of the U. States. His remains were removed in 1809 to the place where they now rest. A neat monument, erected to his memory by the State Society of Cincinnati, marks the spot. There is another monument here, equally interesting, erected over the remains of the gallant men slain at Paoli, during the revolutionary war. It bears the following inscription:—

On the west side.

Sacred
To the memory of the
Patriots
Who on this spot fell a sacrifice to
British Barbarity,
during the struggle for
American Independence,
on the night of the
twentieth of September,
1777.

On the south side.

Here repose
The remains of fifty-three
American Soldiers,
who were the victims of
cool blooded cruelty
in the well known
Massacre at the Paoli,
while under the command of
General Anthony Wayne,
an officer whose
Military conduct,
Bravery and Humanity,
were
equally conspicuous
through the
Revolutionary War.

On the north side.

The
Atrocious Massacre
which this stone
Commemorates,
was perpetrated by
British Troops,
under the
immediate command of
Major General Grey.

On the east side.

This Memorial
in honor of
Revolutionary Patriotism,
was erected
September 20th, 1817,
by the
Republican Artillerists of
Chester County,
aided by
the contributions
of their
Fellow Citizens.

CIPSIES—A SECOND DERNCLEUGH.

The Southern declivity of the Gallow-hill of Cromarty is steep and precipitous, overhung by a thick dark wood, and skirted by a rough and almost inaccessible shore. Perforating the base of one of the steepest precipices, there is a huge cavern, which from time immemorial has been the haunt of rock pigeons, and which, according to tradition, once served as a garnet for the corn of an eccentric speculative man, who, with much labour, dug up several little patches at the foot of the cliffs, and raised upon them crops of barley. About three years ago, the original tenants of this cavern were dispossessed by a tribe of gipsies, about fourteen in number, who, evincing a taste on the occasion which would have done honour to an anchorite, fixed upon it as a proper place of residence; and it has since become the Dernecleugh of this part of the country. From the sequestered site of the cavern, which is nearly inaccessible from the sea, and only to be approached from above by a rough narrow path which winds along the edge of a lofty overhanging precipice, some time elapsed before this accession to the population of the country was known to the other inhabitants; and the boatmen who passed the cave during the night, startled by strange sounds and sudden lights, concluded it was the haunt of evil spirits. Some time since it was suspected to contain spirits of a different kind. A crew of coast guardmen who were stationed on the opposite side of the Frith, when engaged in some night expedition which led them abreast of the cave, were surprised to see a large fire blazing at its farthest extremity. Their boat's head was immediately turned towards it, but after some hard rowing their hope of a seizure was frustrated for the time by two legions of angry combatants who were engaged in a fierce and noisy strife within a few yards of the cavern's mouth. Rough pointed rocks and foaming waves are headstrong ungovernable things; so, without any mention being made of the authority of the King, the boatmen rowed for the town of Cromarty, a distance of nearly four miles, where they were informed that the poor inhabitants of the cavern, so far from being defaulters of the revenue, were, on the contrary, better supporters of at least that part of it which is derived from the duties on ardent spirits, than men who value themselves much more on their loyalty. A few days since there was a report current in the neighbouring town that a wedding was to take place in this cave; and it was visited on Friday last by two men, who went thither in the expectation of seeing the ceremony performed. Some years since a couple of a similar tribe were married in the vicinity of Avoch by an old gipsy, who read over to them the marriage service from the book of common prayer—a feat which he achieved without much spelling—and when he had concluded the knot was considered as indissolubly tied. The visitors of Friday last were in the hope of witnessing something similar, but the gipsies of the cave, from their entertaining higher ideas of the sanctity of the marriage vow, considered that it could only be properly taken in the presence of a priest; and in not procuring one they were as much disappointed as the Cromarty men were in not witnessing the ceremony. The latter, however, did not entirely lose their labour, as it gave them an opportunity of taking a minute observation of the household economy of the tribe. The cave which they had formerly seen covered with grey lichens, and overhung with bunches of fern, now reminded them of Virgil's description of the workshop of Vulcan. A cloud of smoke issued from it as from the crater of a volcano, and through the haze two huge fires were dimly discernible. At one of these an old woman was employed in baking, and directly behind her a savage-looking young fellow was busied in the manufacture of spoons. On one side of the cave, and coiled up in a heap of dried grass and withered fern, which served the double purpose of bed and couch, there was a young and rather good-looking woman (probably the bride) engaged in sewing. On the other side, and at the other fire, two women were watching the progress of a large pot. Near them a middle-aged man was hammering a piece of tin; and a whole horde of children, miserably deficient in the article of clothing, were basking at the fires, which, from their occupying the middle of the cavern, were centres of large circumference. In the mouth of the cave, and apparently regarding the whole scene with a quiet interest, there stood an excellent study for Yorick, a young ass, the common property of the tribe; and at the foot of a cliff a little distant, there were three stout young fellows engaged in gathering fuel. The visitors seated themselves in the middle of the horde on two smooth blocks of granite which had been rolled from the neighbouring beach; and as a large snuff horn which one of them carried served as a common friend to introduce them to the gipsies, they were soon engaged with them in conversation. "And were you really in this wild cave," said one of the visitors, after a number of topics had been discussed in a manner by no means common place, "were you really in this wild cave during the late dreadful storm? I wonder to find you all alive." "Alive!" exclaimed the aged matron, "alive, d'ye say; what wad make us dee? The ire buss aboon, up there, made an unco seugh a' night lang, an' the sea yonner routed like a wheen o' mad kye, but ne'er a bit o' the storm came near us. Honest man, this is a canny bield; there were mony gentles wanr lodged yon night. Dee, forsooth, my mither had a gay rough life o't; a dikeside aftener for her bed than a snug hauld like this, an' it's only last year she dee'd. Her years were aboon a hunder, an' for the last wheen I had to carry her on my back." This was the first of a long and animated dialogue in the same style; and when the visitors took their departure, it was under an impression that human happiness depends much less on external circumstances than the great bulk of mankind seem to imagine.—*Inverness Courier.*

Prize Tale—Written for the Casket.

THE SUBALTERN.

It is not easy for us who quietly enjoy the fruits for which our fathers toiled, to appreciate their exertions. Our hearts are warmed by the recollection of the victories they obtained, when we read of the battles they won, and we remember with mingled gratitude and tenderness that their blood has enriched the soil which now yields us the flowers of spring with the harvests of autumn. "We realize that our fortunes have been happily cast; and it is natural that we should be moved by the contemplation of occurrences which have guided our destiny and settled the condition in which we should pass that portion of our existence which God allows to man on earth." But there are yet stronger claims; it is incumbent on us to search faithfully the records of our revolution, that we may bear "in our heart's core" the soldier who poured out his blood as freely as his commander, who fought not for titles or promotion, but for the land on which he first drew his breath—who left his home, his fire side and his plough, for the field of battle, not to earn a monument for himself, but an eternal one for his country. He knew that if he fell he would be mingled promiscuously with the dying and the dead—that he fell unhonoured and unwept except by his desolate and widowed partner; yet he shrunk not from the combat, for his heart was warmed by the sacred flame of liberty.

Nor is it the slain only that ought to awaken our sympathy, every instance of bold and noble daring, of magnanimous courage, of generous self devotion in a subaltern, should call forth the best tribute of our nature; that homage which is cheerfully paid to the great ones of the earth, ought to be voluntarily offered to examples of humble disinterested virtue, and we should cherish them with a sanctity of feeling more enduring than funeral orations and marble monuments.

At the time General Greene, from the weakness of his army, compared to that of Cornwallis, thought it expedient to retreat to Virginia, a detachment was formed, consisting of infantry and cavalry, to take post between the retreating and advancing army. It was considered a hazardous enterprize, as they were ordered to keep as near as possible to the enemy, to retard them in their progress, and sedulously watch all their movements; thereby enabling Greene to hasten towards the Dan with the strength of his army. This command devolved on Colonel Williams, of Maryland. The British were in his rear and the Americans on his front. The duty this brave band were called to perform by day was severe; but when night came on it was still more arduous. It was necessary to send out numerous patrols, not only for their own safety, but to guard the retreating army, as the slightest mistake or the want of vigilance would have enabled the enemy to have placed himself between Williams and Greene by a circuitous route. Half of the troops were constantly on duty, and each man allowed but six hours sleep during the forty-eight.

Among the soldiers who considered themselves favored by this distinction, was a young man by the name of Kirk. There is no situation in which a happy temperament is more valuable than in the army. This, Kirk eminently possessed—amidst cold, hunger, and scanty repose, his natural flow of spirits never forsook him.—His excellent health, his robust and athletic form, appeared to shield him from the common sensations of suffering to which the human frame is subject. The contents of his knapsack were freely shared among his brothers in arms; he possessed a fine voice—sang all the popular songs of the day, knew a thousand leger de main tricks, and in short was the darling of the corps—every soldier considered himself fortunate when the gay, blooming, and animated face of Kirk shared his patrole. It must be confessed, however, there was one subject that never failed to change the light-hearted expression of Kirk's countenance into one of thoughtfulness and gloom, and this was the raillery that young men often lavish on each other where woman is the object. He wore on his third finger a ring containing a braid of light brown hair.—This was not an obtrusive or a showy ornament, and yet it seemed too effeminate for his general character, his bold and martial bearing, his disregard of the luxuries of life and his contempt of hardship. The ring had often called forth many a joke; after a few attempts at retort, he repulsed them with a gravity which partook of irritability, and it soon was understood by his comrades that this was forbidden ground; on all other subjects he was frank and communicative, and the first to promote gaiety. Once one of his companions said, "Kirk, you are too handsome a fellow not to have a sweetheart—come, tell us the name of the girl with the brown hair, and we will drink her health, he replied, "Why; do you think I avoid this subject?"

"I do not know," said the soldier, "unless it is because you are bashful."

"It is because it gives me pain," replied Kirk.

"Then I never will mention it again, by Heaven," said his companion, "nor shall any other man, not even the General himself, in my presence."

From this time Knowles was the bosom friend of Kirk, and the confidant of an attachment that an innate sense of delicacy had led him to conceal from all others. His gay and happy temperament had not shielded him from more sentimental impressions. Elizabeth Ashton had been his companion and school-mate, he had loved her from a boy, and it was understood both by themselves and by others that they were one day to be united.

It was not till the struggle for the southern states took place, that any cloud came over the prospects of the youthful lovers. It was the height of their ambition to purchase a piece of land, build a cottage upon it, and cultivate the earth. Already the spot was purchased on the banks of the Congaree, and tulip trees and magnolias had brought forth their first flowers, to perfume the little knoll on which the building was to stand. Every evening they met there, and as moss seats cost but little, Kirk had made one near the water; often they sat listening to the rippling of the wave and indulging dreams of future happiness. There is a purifying power in affection which operates on the character.—Kirk had a refinement that hardly seemed to belong to his rank in life; but his thoughts and feelings had flowed in one gentle current, and he was ignorant of the strength and power of his own passions.

When the war was carried into the southern states the inhabitants of the country felt all its horrors in its most savage form. Families became divided against each other, and neighbour was armed against neighbour, till it became almost a war of extermination. John Ashton, the father of Elizabeth, was a warm advocate for the British interest. Kirk was equally strenuous in his defence of American measures, yet neither of them had considered himself called to action till the war had entered the heart of their country. As Kirk listened to the difficulties, hardships, victories, and losses of the American army, he grew melancholy and abstracted. Elizabeth perceived the change, but he evaded her enquiries. There are moments when new powers seem to be developed in the character. Kirk wondered that he could have been so long contented with planting magnolias and listening to the rippling of the waters. On that day a recruiting party entered the village, and Kirk enlisted as a soldier—in the evening he repaired to the favorite spot to meet Elizabeth. He had put on his uniform for the first time, his cheek was flushed with the consciousness of manly worth, while more than usual tenderness beamed from his eye. "What have you done?" said Elizabeth, gazing at him with terror as he approached. "Made myself worthy of you," replied he; "when I have fought for the liberty of my country I will come and claim you for my reward." "Never," exclaimed she, "you do not know my father—he never will forgive this step, nor indeed can I." "Is it possible, Elizabeth," said he, "you can be so far swayed by your father's prejudices as to be willing to give up your rights and your freedom!"

"Alas," said she, weeping, "to what rights, can I pretend: my only desire was to perform my duties as a daughter and a wife, and now they would be for ever at variance. We must part." "But, Elizabeth," exclaimed Kirk vehemently, "you have a heart, you have a soul; you can judge whether our cause is a just one—let me state the matter to you; you constantly hear but one side of the question; let me intreat you to listen and exercise your reason."

"Have you treated me," said she, "like a reasonable being? why did you not consult me on the step?"

"Because," said Kirk firmly, "it was one of duty. I dared not expose myself to temptation; had you said if you enlist, we part for ever—where would have been my resolution. Your father's opposition I expect to encounter, but, not yours, for I know you are just and generous."

Elizabeth was right; when her father learned that Kirk had enlisted *as a rebel*, he solemnly swore that he would for ever disown her if she did not break off all connexion. The lovers met the next evening to part. Elizabeth placed a ring of her hair on his finger, and as he felt the soft pressure of her hand and gave a parting embrace, he did not feel that it was the last.

From the time that he had enlisted he had been engaged in active duty, but none was more arduous than the present. The hardships endured by this body of men who were stationed between the two armies would have disheartened less resolute soldiers. There was scarcely a whole pair of shoes among them; their clothes were in a tattered condition; blankets, too, were a scarce article, and Kirk cheerfully resigned his share of one to an invalid comrade. They were not allowed to pitch their tents, though the weather was extremely cold; but depended wholly on the heat of the fires for guarding them against the effects of both rain and snow, which they frequently had to encounter. It was customary for the men to take their turn in succession for preserving the fire while the others slept; but wherever Kirk was stationed, he voluntarily offered to take this charge wholly upon himself—nor did it seem an arduous one—he laid himself by the side of it, awake when it became necessary to replenish it, and as soon as the duty was performed, his tranquil regular breathing denoted that repose which his less happily constituted companions found it difficult to preserve.

There is perhaps but little virtue in that self-denial or self-devotion, even to a good cause, that costs us no moral energy; the measure of excellence is in proportion to the effort. How high Kirk might rank on this scale it was difficult to determine; if he felt hunger, cold, and fatigue, they were so cheerfully borne that his sacrifices were scarcely appreciated; yet when he shared part of his *one single dainty meal a-day* with his less vigorous messmates, it was but fair to suppose that early habits of self-denial and virtuous purpose had made the practice easy. When he was rallied on the only subject on which he could not bear raillery, the girl with the brown hair, his heightened colour and the fiery expression of his eye spoke the anarchy of his soul, and made it doubtful whether there were not limits to his self-control. The contest, however, was short; his moral discipline was apparent, the storm again subsided, and all was calm.

The success and bravery of General Greene's army is recorded on every page of the southern war. There was scarcely a soldier but felt his own individual importance. In 1780 a British post had been established at Ninety-six, and works erected for its security. The most important of these was called the Star; it was on the right of the village, and was surrounded by a dry ditch, frise, and abbatis. On the left was a beautiful and fertile valley, through which ran a rivulet, and on this stream alone the garrison depended for their supply of water. To cut off this resource became an object; it was guarded on the right by a block-house, and on the left by a stockade fort, in which a house had been erected—so important had this quiet unobtrusive stream been deemed by the garrison. It was thought possible to make advances under cover of the night and set fire to the works on the left; but the undertaking was not merely hazardous, but to all appearance certain death. When it was mentioned a general silence prevailed; it was but momentary; Kirk stepped forward and requested he might be appointed to this enterprise.

"Do you know," said the General, "the hazard of this attempt?"

"I have not thought on that subject," replied the soldier.

"I tell you then, honestly," said the humane commander, "that I believe it will be either with or without success certain death. If this information appals you, there is yet time to retract."

"I have no wish to," replied he, firmly.

"You cannot be tired of life?" said the General, gazing on the fine manly form and handsome face of the soldier.

The Subaltern smiled—"No," he replied, "I love life, but I am willing to risk it."

"Perhaps," said the General, "you flatter yourself that you may escape death."

"I certainly hope I may," said the soldier, "but if not, I shall have done my duty."

"Well, then," said the General, "come to me an hour hence for orders."

Kirk was punctual to the time appointed—he was neatly dressed, and as the commander gazed upon him, his heart melted at the thought of the certain death that awaited him. The soldier's brow was unclouded by apprehension yet there was an air of seriousness that evidently proved he was aware of the importance of the undertaking; it was a thoughtfulness that might have become a bridegroom on the eve of his nuptials.

"All I can do for your security I have done," said the General; "you will be flanked by brave men; but on you must rest the task of setting fire to the works, when they stop, you must proceed with caution and silence."

Kirk joined the gallant band, consisting of a serjeant and five privates—the day was dark and stormy, the rain fell in torrents, and the wind swept in loud and hoarse peals over the tops of the forest trees.

When it was deemed no longer safe for them to advance, Kirk drew Knowles (who was one of the soldiers) aside, and giving him a letter directed to Elizabeth Ashton, said, "If I never return, see that it is safely delivered."

All were moved, but Kirk less than the rest; he had evidently made up his mind to the event. He shook hands with them and pressed forward.

Although the distance was short, the way was much lengthened by the circuitous route in which he was obliged to proceed: now winding between hills, and now creeping among the underwood, sometimes stopping to listen and then rapidly moving on. When near the stockade, a plan was put in operation concerted by the General: a fire was opened upon the garrison on the opposite side, to take off their attention from the object of the enterprise.

At length, breathless and panting with emotion, the young soldier reached the fort—he drew his combustibles from his pocket; they were drenched with rain. This occasioned a delay that defeated the success of the enterprise. While he was a second time striking fire, he was discovered—vollies of shot were poured upon him—he retreated with perfect self-possession; but, still though full of the lives of his companions, took a contrary direction from where he had parted from them. His clothes and military cap were perforated with bullets, and one had entered his arm before he obtained the shelter of a hill that secured him from danger.

It is often the case, that the merit of a deed is considered in proportion to its success: The soldier who fights in the ranks, hourly risks his life; it is only, however, when he risks it singly, or by some peculiar act of heroism, that the sacrifice is fully appreciated. Kirk had failed in his object—he did not appear to realize that he had hazarded more than others—it was only the commanding officer who estimated the magnanimity of the enterprise.

Though the American army failed in its subsequent attempts to storm Ninety-six, it had limited the British power in the South to the sea-coast, and to the country between the Santee, the Congaree, and the Edisto. After the command of the British forces in South Carolina devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Stuart, he advanced to the Congaree, and took his station near the junction of that river with the Wateree. The two armies were now within fifteen miles of each other on a straight line, but two rivers lay between them, which could not be avoided without making a circuit of seventy miles. In consequence of these natural barriers, Stuart felt himself so secure that foraging parties frequently spread over the adjacent country in order to collect provisions for his army.

There was considerable uncertainty as to the resources and expectations of the British army: Greene felt that it was necessary to pursue some decisive measures, but the utmost secrecy was preserved as to his intentions. The effective force of the American army at this period did not much exceed sixteen hundred men.

It was while matters remained in this situation, that the alarm of a deserter was spread through the camp—the consternation and surprise could scarcely be exceeded when it was found that Kirk was the delinquent! Immediate pursuit was ordered. At length one of the parties returned with the intelligence that Kirk had gained the opposite shore of the Congaree just as they arrived at the edge. It was now beyond a doubt that he had not only deserted, but gone over to the British. The indignation of his comrades seemed to be in proportion to their former attachment. Knowles felt himself bound to explain what he considered the cause of his defection: He said the girl to whom Kirk was attached, resided not many miles from where the British army was stationed, that he had appeared much agitated for a day or two and, for his own part, he believed that it was on her account, and to gain her father's consent, that he had deserted.

In the heat of war, it is not to be expected that much allowance would be made for the softer impulses of the heart. If any thing could have excited greater indignation towards Kirk than was already felt, it was the belief that he had deserted for a woman! The situation of the army was truly alarming—there was but little doubt that any one who could be base enough to desert, would expose, not only their weakness, but the most successful modes of attack. A double guard was stationed, and that night every soldier slept upon his arms.

Greene detached Marion and Lee to protect the inhabitants from the foraging parties, while he came to the conclusion to give battle, eventually, to the British.

It is with a feeling of pain that we now follow the degraded fortunes of Kirk—the soldier that had, till this period, been first on duty; whose activity, enterprise, and resolution, had attracted the notice even of commanding officers! We cannot stop to moralize on the frailty of human nature, but must proceed with our story.

The deserter was received into the British army, and very soon obtained permission to visit Elizabeth Ashton, who was about five miles distant. She welcomed him with undisguised pleasure; and, after their first meeting was over, said—"Now, you are yourself again—I recognise my dearest friend." She soon felt, however, that he was not the same; there was a constraint, a gloom in his manner that she had never seen before; the fair, open expression of his countenance was changed into thoughtfulness and anxiety. It was the last of July—every tree and plant was radiant in beauty. They walked to the *chosen spot* on the Congaree—a year had increased the luxuriance of the foliage and the richness of the verdure. Still Kirk made no allusion to the past or the future, though he was affectionate and gentle. At length Elizabeth said—"My father has withdrawn his prohibition; you are no longer a rebel!"

"No," exclaimed Kirk, "I am now only a *deserter!*"

"Don't call yourself by so harsh a name," said she, "you have returned to your duty. My father has withdrawn his prohibition," repeated she, in a low voice; "there are no obstacles now. You see what care I have taken of this spot—it is in as good order as you left it!"

A deeper hue flushed the cheek of Kirk as he replied—"I will not be so selfish as to bind you to the knapsack of a soldier—much more a deserter! No, Elizabeth, we must wait till happier times. On this spot we parted before—here we must part again. If we meet no more, for the chances of war are uncertain, remember that you have always been dearer to me than life!"

It was not till September that the battle of Eutaw took place. Greene's motions had been conducted with so much secrecy, that while he knew the exact movements of the enemy, his own were wholly concealed from them.

The accounts of this battle are numerous—never, perhaps, was there one more sanguinary or more bravely fought on both sides. Both armies claimed the victory. An impartial judg-

ment, at this period, must decide that the fortune of the day was nearly balanced. The thanks of Congress were afterwards voted to every American corps; and a British standard and a gold medal presented to Major General Greene, as an honorable testimony of his merit.

The morning after the battle of Eutaw, it was discovered that Kirk had been captured among the British prisoners. This circumstance was regretted by those of his former comrades who retained a lingering attachment for the soldier; by the laws of war, they knew he must die the death of a deserter! He was placed under a strong guard—his associates cast upon him looks mingled with pity and contempt. When his trial took place, he stood firm and collected;—"This man's desertion from the army," said the commander, was public; "his sentence ought to be equally so, strike off his bonds! from hence forth he is an *Ensign!* He has been engaged in a most hazardous and arduous enterprise by my orders, and has submitted to the disgrace of apparent desertion for the service of his country. What ever had been the *secret embassy*, no stigma attached to Kirk; even the British were silent on the subject.

The termination of the war, that took place a short time after, enabled Kirk to return to the Cougaree. The spirit of peace and harmony began to diffuse itself among the divided parties; even the disaffected felt the blessing of "sitting under their own vine and fig tree," and rejoiced that they were no longer subject to foreign dominion. Ashton ceased to oppose the marriage of his daughter; the cottage was raised on the banks of the Congaree; and, amid magnolias and sweet-scented flowers, were seen children sporting, as blooming as their parents

Evening Post.

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FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM

THE ROTTEN PART OF THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A brief examination of the inutility and inexpediency of the Militia. Its general character inimical to free government, the rights of conscience, and the morals of the people—addressed to the Members of the Legislature for deliberate consideration.

No. III.

What I have said on the constitutional rights of conscience, was intended for every description of people, and for every religious persuasion. I have no idea that conscientious scruples are limited to any particular sect; but, on the contrary, I believe that there are many conscientious individuals in all denominations of professing christians; and possibly many individuals who make no profession with these; all of whom are nevertheless opposed to the militia system on the account of honest scruples. To such the art of war is, and always will be, considered a profanation of the laws of God, and a violation of the rights of man; hence, in allusion to these, I wish it understood that I consider all as coming within the province of constitutional exemption, who view war as an evil in no case to be tolerated, and conscientiously refuse to contribute either money or personal service towards its support.

I have now to present a picture of facts, for the existence of which we are indebted to the law of the land, enacted for the special purpose of carrying into effect the constitutional provision concerning the right of the citizen to arm in the defence of himself and the State! This I shall call a militia muster. Agreeably to notice issued in pursuance of the law, a motley herd of citizens, who have been previously enrolled in the militia, collect at the time and place appointed, (which is always at some noted tavern in the neighborhood,) under pretence of learning the manual exercise. Some of them perhaps are veterans, having 'turned out' on a similar pretence for years; but many are raw, inexperienced youths, less accustomed to the glorious privilege of committing a debauch *in defence of the State*, and whose morals are exposed to the influence of evil example from their more experienced elder brethren; and all, I believe, are nevertheless entirely regardless of the professed object for which they are thus legally collected together! About the hour appointed they are called out, placed in rank, and by beat of drum the muster roll is produced. Their names are then called, and the absentees noted. The officers are generally provided with uniforms and swords, as an apology for the dignity of the State, or to operate in terrorem upon the men, by dazzling their eyes with the pomp and glare of military grandeur. One of the company, known to be most expert in the use of fire arms, is selected as a fugleman to initiate the rest. The duty of the man in file is to watch his motions and imitate them. The word is then given—the fugleman performs his part, and the men, of course, must perform theirs. After a bungling and confused attempt, which serves only to confound all order and decorum, and render the military manœuvres of the Baron Steuben ridiculously absurd and unintelligible, the men are marched and countermarched, rank and file, through the streets, followed by the idle blackguards of the community—that is, by those who are confessedly below the militia character.

There are, of course, many inconsistencies and fooleries practised in the movements of the parade, but especially of the muster; and which may be one reason why so many idle spectators are collected, as to a spectacle of truly farcical enjoyment. Some of the men have no other weapons than corn or mullen stalks; some have clubs not a foot long; others fence rails, whose length renders them unmanageable; many have their common walking canes and rattans, and a few have fowling pieces, without locks, stocks, or barrels; while here and there an unwieldy musket presents its muzzle, bayonetless, with cork flints and charcoal powder!

The consequence is, that the various duties of the militia-man cannot be performed for want of proper accoutrements, and the mere motion to perform is accepted instead of the performance. Thus, to draw rammer, cock fire-lock, load and prime, fire, &c., are mere burlesques on the manual art in the Baron Steuben's military horn-book. It can answer no purpose to handle cartridge in the shape of a quid of tobacco—to load and prime a mullen stalk, or fire off a volley of fence rails! Yet I have seen these important evolutions of times gone through with an adroitness in the subject *bordering hard upon irony!* I have known also many gross indecencies practised on these occasions, which would cause a blush upon the cheek of any but a militia officer! Their evolutions and marches gone through, the roll is again called, and the men are dismissed: but the fact is, where one returns home, ninety-nine remain behind, to complete the fun by a downright debauch! This is called a militia muster; and enacted in pursuance of laws which impose a fine upon the man who disdains such company. The *farce* is repeated twice a year, and the letter of the law is gravely said to be duly complied with! Now I will ask any man of common sense, if he can suppose the men thus mustered are more competent to "defend themselves and the State" by any thing which they have learned in the performance of militia duty? Can such ridiculous measures be seriously supported as a constitutional right, that laws should be enacted, not merely to regulate, but to enjoin them, as if upon the knowledge thus acquired the very existence of the commonwealth depended!

I will contrast this burlesque upon the art of war, with a few brief hints upon the character and duty of a soldier—that anomaly in the christian profession which recommends itself only by contradicting the fundamental principles of christianity! He must not only understand but be alert in the performance of his prescribed duties, upon pain of punishment for every infraction, excess or deficiency, in which his own judgment can form neither apology nor excuse, and the exercise of his individual rights is termed insubordination! He must not behave impudent to his officers, nor grumble in receiving their commands, however degrading to his manly feelings. He must march through cold and heat, rain and sunshine, with the same alacrity. He must storm trenches, mount ramparts, and expose his person in the fulfilment of his orders, in the face of the enemy, without flinching. He must climb, if so commanded, over heaps of slain, and wade through rivers of blood, to pluck the laurels of the battle field and wreathe them with the standard of his country, while a thousand swords are gleaming before him, and a long line of guns are opening at once to blow him into atoms! He must sleep on the bare ground, when permitted to snatch a moment in blessed oblivion, reckless of danger; or stand exposed as a sentinel to the bullets of his *enemies* if surprised, or of his *friends* if he escapes! No dog can be said to lead so inglorious a life. No slave endures such degrading servitude. Such, in short, is the life of a soldier—bribed for sixpence a day to be shot at, and if he falls, none to lament his death—if he survives, none to reward his labour! Strip the veteran of his disguises, and behold him only as he feels himself; we shall generally find him a wretched and degraded being, exposing himself for others' benefit, and gathering laurels, but not for himself. War, at all times an unprofitable contest, is too deep and humiliating a tragedy to be safely acted as a *farce*, and ought not to be so permitted. For myself, I never hear the sound of a drum but I associate in idea the dying soldier, whose groans are to be stifled by its noted *ease*. The demoralizing effects of militia musters should be prevented rather than encouraged by legal enactments, or rather by a total abandonment of the system, since its continuance, as by law established, is inefficient and nugatory.

Let the constitution of the State be fairly understood and wholesomely applied, and it will vindicate "the *right* to bear arms" from the aspersion cast upon it by militia musters. Exempt all who choose to relinquish the pernicious custom—place the citizens more upon an equality in rights;—but, above all, avoid encroachments upon the rights of conscience. Let the military power remain latent, never to be drawn forth but upon emergencies, whereby the weakness of the State will at least be saved exposure from the derision of its enemies. In a republican government, all ranks should be equally protected; any ascendancy in the military involves danger to the State, and is an evil which cannot be too rigidly guarded against.

The picture which I have given is what we may see exhibited on every militia muster day. The representation is indeed disgraceful, but still less so than the facts. It may be well to enquire, how it happens that the system, supported by law and by combinations of legal and military talents, is so very defective—that, after all the laws passed by the legislature for arming and disciplining the militia—that safeguard of republican liberty, as it is termed!—after all the disbursements of the State Treasury, and the enormous annual exactions from individuals, the militia remains unarmed, unaccoutred, undisciplined!!! Are the appropriations regularly made and honestly accounted for? Let those who have fattened upon embezzlements answer. We know that the militia fund is always bankrupt, and that its purse is bottomless. No appropriations can satisfy its rapacious demands.—Its military weapons must be corn stalks, and pop guns, so long as the personal claims of its officers remain unsatisfied! "An effective and well disciplined militia," says the late Governor Shulze, speaking of its acknowledged imperfections and comparing them with what they should be, to render the system perfect,—"the pride and strength of their country, the constituents of legislative representation!"—A gross mistake, indeed, and unpardonable in a Governor who ought to have known better. I hope the time may never arrive when our representation shall be drawn from militia districts, or based upon the rotten part of the constitution. It is time the civil rights of citizens were better understood and guarded, ere they become absorbed in the devouring claims of those rapacious harpies of unconstitutional law, the militia officers; who are, of all others, most to be dreaded.

COMMUNICATION.

TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.

MUCH delay and inconvenience was experienced last season, in the transportation of goods via New Orleans, by the careless manner in which goods were marked, and by the want, in many cases, of the necessary Custom House Certificates. As merchants will soon commence shipping, it is earnestly recommended, in order to avoid expense, delay and inconvenience, both to shippers and agents—

1st. That the packages be securely packed and plainly marked.

2d. That every package be weighed before shipment in the eastern cities, and the weight marked. This is very important.

3d. That the Custom House Certificates be sent with all liquors and teas, and that they correspond with the number on the packages, which heretofore has not always been the case.

4th. The weight of Steel, or any other heavy article, packed in any one box, should not exceed 500 lbs.

By proper attention to the above directions, much time and expense will be saved by shippers, and inconvenience and censure escaped by their

AGENTS.

☞ Editors generally through the country, will confer a great favor on the mercantile community by giving the above a few prominent insertions.

Early on Thursday morning, the Stage for Kimberton, Chester county, was stopped on the Lancaster Turnpike, not very far beyond the Schuylkill bridge, by two men, who plundered the passengers, taking from one of them fifty dollars. Whether they meddled or not with the mail, of which the contents were not probably of very great value, we have not ascertained; as the driver, when released, continued his route. The number of passengers is stated variously, at from two to seven.

A countryman, who attends our market, relates that he was hailed, while on his way to town as usual, from the coach which he saw standing still by the side of the road, which is very broad. He stopped his cart, and, looking into the stage, saw the driver and the passengers—how many he does not say—tied to the seats and posts. He unfastened them, heard their story, and came away. This is the current story in the city. We do not vouch for its correctness.

The lower part of this city was disturbed, last Sunday afternoon, by a furious battle between an immense gang of blacks and a number of white men and boys. Brickbats and stones were the weapons chiefly used, and several of the whites were seriously hurt. The uproar began soon after the conclusion of divine service at the black meeting house in that quarter. We hear different stories as to the exact place where it commenced; but it raged with great violence at the corner of Eighth and South streets. From the inside of a board yard there, missiles were showered upon the white party. Kennedy, the constable of Cedar ward, arrived at the scene of action, and was advised, by some of the by-standers, not to venture his skull among the combatants. He pushed in among them, however, and a number of persons shouted out that they would support him. He took a black fellow pointed out as having been busily engaged. This man was brought before the Mayor next morning, where a decent looking man swore positively that he had seen him throwing a brickbat.—The Mayor thought the evidence of one witness insufficient to warrant a binding over for trial, as the constable stated that the black fellow had a brother so much like himself that one might easily be mistaken for the other. He therefore required security for further appearance merely.

How this riot began no one seems able to tell. One thing however is certain, that, though we have, in this city, a number of coloured persons whose industry and propriety of conduct entitles them to the good will of the community, the mass of those in the lower part of the town is of an opposite description. On Sundays, especially, they seem to think themselves above all restraint, and their insolence is intolerable. The Mayor could not do a more proper or a more popular thing than to take effectual measures for keeping them in order.

Some of the passengers and crew of the Schooner *Hope and Polly*, of GEORGETOWN, D. C., arrived in this city in the steam-boat from BORDENTOWN. A passenger gives the following account of the wreck of the vessel on Beechy Island, on the New Jersey coast. On Thursday, the 12th instant, she sailed from Halifax, N. S., ballasted with plaster, and having on board a considerable sum of money, the proceeds of a cargo of flour. On last Monday morning, the wind blowing hard from S. E., and a very thick fog coming up, the schooner struck violently upon the island—no suspicion having been entertained that land was near. She bilged immediately, and soon went to pieces. The passengers and crew, twenty-three in number, all reached land safely, with as much of their property as they could carry with them. They were then assailed by wreckers, who took whatever they could. Our informant was plundered of his coat, and ordered to give up his trunk. This he refused to part with; and, seating himself upon it, drew his knife to defend himself and his property. He was then allowed to keep it. The luckless voyagers afterwards reached the main land without difficulty; hired wagons, which carried them to Bordentown, and thence came here.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 49 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 28 of which were of adults and 21 children—12 under one year of age—8 were from the Alms House and 6 people of colour are included.

Amongst the distinguished strangers and others now in this city, we notice His Excellency the Baron de Krudner, (Russian Minister;) the Honourable Edward Everett, of Boston, (late minister to Spain,) Captains Azenoff, Amopoff, and Antonioff, of the Russian navy. They have apartments at Reasbaw's U. S. Hotel.

In the District Court of the United States, in an action brought by the Post Master General against John Norvell, Esquire, as one of the sureties of the late Post Master of Philadelphia, we learn, with satisfaction, that a verdict was, on Tuesday, rendered in favour of the Defendant.

George Striker, charged with murdering Michael Rafferty, by striking him on the head with a stick, at a militia training in May last, near the corner of Sixth and Shippen streets, was acquitted by the Court of Oyer and Terminer now sitting. The medical witnesses were of opinion that *mania a potu*, and not the blow, was the cause of the death of the deceased.

The trial of Elizabeth M'Kinley, charged with killing her husband, was brought to a conclusion in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Friday night. The jury retired at a late hour, and came into court on Saturday morning with a verdict of acquittal.

The Pittsburgh Gazette of Friday, says—"It gives us much pleasure to announce that the water was triumphantly brought over the Alleghany, into the limits of our city, on Tuesday last. The arrival of this welcome visitor was greeted with the roar of artillery and the loud cheerings of the people.

Counterfeit bills of $5, on the Fairfield Co. Bank, were offered in the village of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. last week.

The body of Elijah Blake, formerly of Chew's Landing, N. J. who was lost from his batteau on Friday night last, by capsizing, or otherwise, was taken up in the Delaware, at Howell's Cove, on Sunday. The Coroner viewed the body, and as there appeared no marks of violence, the jury of inquest was dispensed with, in accordance with a late act of the legislature.

Last week, 32 boats, with 962 tons of coal, were despatched from Mauch Chunk to this city—from Mount Carbon, 97 boats, 2425 tons.

Last week, the stable of the Hon. James Barbour, in Virginia, was set on fire, and twenty one horses, says the Richmond Whig, were burnt to death in it. Some English horses, lately imported by Col. Barbour, were saved.

In Frederick county Court, Md. on Friday last, R Whip received the sentence of the law, of twelve years' confinement in the Penitentiary, for setting fire to and burning the barn of Mr. Stephens, a connexion of his, both residents of that county.

A case of slander was tried on Wednesday in the Court of Common Pleas, New-York, in which Dr. Thomas Pitts was plaintiff, and James A. Campfield defendant. The actionable words were, that the plaintiff was a quack, and that it could be proved, or to that effect. The most respectable physicians in the city were called to give testimony, and the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of $160 dollars damages.

The oldest member of either house of Congress is Gen. Samuel Smith, of Maryland, who was elected to the House of Representatives in 1797, and transferred to the Senate in 1803, where he has continued, with the exception of a short interval, to the present time. Mr. Newton, of Virginia, is the oldest member of the House, having been regularly re-elected from the Norfolk district since 1801.

The Providence Daily Advertiser, in alluding to a slight fall of snow in that place last week, breaks forth into the following rhapsody:—"Autumn attempted to try on one of Winter's light garments last Saturday morning, but the chilly vestment had scarcely touched her, ere it brought tears into her mild eyes, and was dissolved in relenting moisture—in other words, we had a spit of snow, followed by considerable rain."

The first session of the twenty-first Congress will commence in Washington on the first Monday of the ensuing month.

A slip from the office of the New-Orleans Bee contains a decree of President Guerero, abolishing slavery in Mexico, setting all slaves free, and promising to indemnify the owners when the financial situation of the republic will admit it.

The crime of having two wives at once is, in North Carolina, punished with death. A man is now under sentence there for this offence.

A man by the name of Morgan, at the time overseer for Mr. Askew, of Hertford county, N. C. put an end to his earthly existence, on Friday, the 5th inst. by swallowing 2 ounces of laudanum and a pint of brandy.

The officers of Yale College, who have examined Webster's American Dictionary, have recommended it to the students, as a work superior to any English Dictionary. This work is now republishing in England.

Hoosic and Gray-Lock mountains in Berkshire county, Mass. were covered with snow on the 4th inst. which remained during the week.—The North Adams American says, "twenty miles north, we are told there is good sleighing."

The Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Williams, of Tennessee, has rejected an application of his counsel to be furnished with a copy of the testimony on which the articles of impeachment were founded.

An Association for the improvement of young mechanics, has been formed in New York. A house of worship has been appropriated to them. It is justly remarked, in a document published by the Association, that the "Mechanics of this and all extensive cities, constitute a large and important portion of its population; and much of the happiness, character and prosperity of the city depends on the influence they exert."

From Jan 1 to Sept. 30, 1827, 6120 pipes of brandy, 2362 of gin and 6450 puncheons of rum were imported into New York; during the same period of 1828 the import was 9452 pipes of brandy, 5027 gin, and 8241 puncheons of rum: same period this year it is only 3772 pipes of brandy, 1601 gin, and 7078 puncheons rum.

The name of the person who lately drove the wagon of smuggled goods from Montreal to Boston, is said to be Haynes, alias Walker. It is unnecessary to add that he is "off."

A letter from Havana of the 6th inst. states that the packet from Cadiz had brought the official order for imposing a duty of five dollars on flour brought from Spain in foreign vessels. The duty per barrel, if imported in Spanish vessels, is 62 1-2 cents. This order will, therefore, put an end to the carrying business by foreign vessels, between Spain and her Colonies.

A Russian ship which sailed from Cadiz with 600 seamen for Laborde's squadron, had arrived at Porto Rico.

A coloured man, apparently about forty years old, made his appearance at Pittsford, near Rochester, on the 13th inst. with a little girl of about 5 years, described in a Rochester paper as being of whitish complexion, which he said was his. The child gave a different account, but appeared to be in fear of the man. She had a gold chain which she said her mother had given her, in which she was contradicted by the negro. He was pursued, but not overtaken up to the 16th inst.

In Concord, N. H. 2d inst. Mr. Adolph Lange, a German, employed in Moleudy & David's whip factory, slipped from a hay mow, when the handle of a pitch fork entered his body 18 inches, parting two of his ribs and injuring his lungs. He survived four days in much distress.

About six o'clock, on Friday evening, a fire broke out in the bakery in the rear of No. 20, Roosevelt-street, New York, which was soon destroyed. John Gibson, a workman in the bakery, who was asleep in a room over the bakehouse, was burnt to death. His body, when dragged out by the firemen, presented a shocking spectacle. The poor man has left a wife and three children.

The establishment of a new line of stages by the Boston and Providence Stage Company, to run between Baltimore and Washington, has produced some excitement among the stage proprietors there. Mr. A. W. Fuller, the agent, states, that among other obstacles thrown in his way, is the refusal of people on the road to accommodate passengers and horses.

Pittsford, Vt. Lyceum, consists of about 200 members, a large proportion of whom are ladies. Each member is required to pay one dollar a year, except ladies and youth, who are admitted to all the privileges of membership but that of voting, for half that sum.

Six thousand persons per week for several (say eight or ten) weeks, have passed through Indianapolis, for the Wabash.

Last year the Taxes in Boston were 71 cts. on $100. This year they are expected to be near 80 cts. a State Tax having been added.

A few days since, says the Easton, Pa. Argus, we received a cabbage-stalk upon which grew three perfect heads. This we thought was "going the whole hog." The next morning we were presented with a stalk having eight heads—which makes a complement of eleven heads upon two stalks. Pretty good, that.

A letter from one of the emigrants carried to Africa in the Norfolk, has been published in the Norfolk Beacon. It is dated Monrovia, Sept. 4, and states that the writer and all his friends were then well. The general tone of the letter is that of contentment.

We are informed that one of the coaches of the Despatch Line overset on Monday afternoon, descending the hill at Bordentown, and that some of the passengers were very seriously hurt.

Great solicitude has begun to be felt concerning the fate of the United States' Ship Hornet. She has not been seen, nor heard of, since the tenth of September.

It is calculated that Sir Walter Scott has written 541,676 lines of poetry, and 350 tales of all sizes and sorts. He has been at it thirty-nine years.

The Canal around Enfield Falls, Connecticut River, is completed. It is six miles in length.

The Pensacola Gazette, in noticing the arrival at that port, from New York, of the United States' sloop of war Peacock, observes, that the experiment of cotton sails has thus far proved satisfactory.

The Connecticut Herald mentions that the first chaise or chair on wheels, used at New Haven, was introduced by Madame Saltonstall, when she married President Clapp, in 1740—the second was owned by a Mr. Greenough, and the third by Gen. Wooster, on his return from England in 1740 or 1750: when President Clapp first came to New-Haven in 1739, there were only eleven houses in that town with sash lights in their windows.

It is stated that the tolls received on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, already amount to $100 per day. On Monday last no less than 20 sloops and schooners passed the Western locks.

Gie him strong drink until he wink,
That's sinking in despair;
And liquor guid to fire his bluid,
That's filled wi' grief and care.

So says Burns;—and on Friday, our House of Representatives, by a vote of 56 to 29, rejected Mr. Moore's resolution, pledging the members to drink no spirits during the session.

The Wheeling Compiler says: the River is 11 feet above low water mark. There were 19 Steamboat arrivals, and the same number of departures during the last week.

A public vehicle, yclept an *Omnibus*, is now running between Paris and Orleans, which is calculated to accommodate sixty persons.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, lived near Imbridge, Wells, England. The place where he resided received from him the name of Penn Rocks, which it now bears; and the mansion built by him, and in which he lived for many years is still standing. It is described, in a late volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, "as a capacious, and rather handsome building."

The deaths in Baltimore during the past week were 25—males 13, females 12.

A bill is before the Georgia Legislature to incorporate the President and Directors of the Georgia Central Rail Road, to run from Augusta to Columbus, through Milledgeville and Macon. The expense is estimated at $2,000,000.

The Dismal Swamp Land Company, at their annual meeting on the 17th instant, declared a dividend of $2400 per share on each share of stock owned in said Company, for the last year. The stock originally cost £1000, or $3333 1-3.

The Montreal papers mention that several cases of small-pox have lately occurred in that city; and that several adults, who had been vaccinated by respectable physicians, have been attacked.

The statue of Washington was raised on the splendid monument in Howard's Park, Baltimore, on Wednesday morning. A large crowd assembled to witness the imposing spectacle.

The proposal for anti-talk-about-your-neighbour's-business Society is quoted, in the London papers, as "Jonathan's last joke."

Henry Chapline, who was committed to the jail of Frederick County, Md. a few weeks ago, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, was tried last week and convicted. He has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for 10 years.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 67 persons during the past week—9 men, 17 women, 21 boys, and 20 girls; of whom 36 were under five years of age.

A man from Rensselaerville, N. Y. attempted to ford the Schoharie creek, last week, above the Middleburgh bridge, with a wagon and horses, got into a deep hole, lost a part of his wagon, a quantity of tools, and several bags of grain. Himself, wife and two children, (one but eight weeks old,) narrowly escaped being drowned. So much for avoiding the bridge, and all for a shilling.

A wagon load of Cotton, of fair quality, raised in Southampton county, Md. was brought to the Norfolk market, on the 23d inst. and sold for 9 1-4 cents.

The flat boat Eagle, of Waterville, N. Y., in passing the rapids near Kennebec bridge, 16th inst., was forced by the current upon Coon's Rock, and immediately filled. She was loaded with merchandize, valued at from 15 to $20,000, which was owned by merchants in Waterville. A large part of the goods will be saved. Damage, from 4 to $6000.

On Thursday last, one of the Cattaraugus Indians was killed by a wolf within ten miles of Jamestown, Chatauque county, N. Y. The deceased found the wolf in a trap, and going too nigh it, it caught him by the neck and cut his throat instantly.

The acting treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital begs to acknowledge the receipt of ten shillings, in aid of the funds of the institution, being the amount of a fine imposed by a gentleman on his servant for getting drunk in the middle of the day, who preferred paying that sum to quitting his place.

A young man named Guget, at Paris, accused of theft, denounced as his accomplice a girl to whom he was attached. Being interrogated in court as to his motive for this, he replied that he was desperately jealous, and that he was sure she would be faithful to him while she remained in prison.

A letter from Liverpool, dated 24th ult. says—"The crop of Cloverseed is understood to be deficient, and 110 casks of American have been sold at 59s. per cwt."

The Washington Telegraph of Monday, says:—"It having been stated that about $4,000 of the money paid for Patents had not been accounted for at the Treasury, it is due to Doctor Thomas P. Jones, the late Superintendent of the Patent Office, that it should be known, that no part of this defalcation took place under his administration."

According to an official statement in the Barnstable, Mass. Journal, there are 1,379,971 feet of salt works in that county. The quantity of salt manufactured this year is estimated at 393,537 bushels. It appears that the average cost of building the above works has been about one dollar per foot.

WHITE LIES.—Andrew White, better known by the name of the Mohawk Doctor, affirms in a Pennsylvania paper, that he has discovered an infallible cure for old age, and that by following his prescriptions a person might live forever—*barring accidents.*

The amount of new cotton received at Charleston the present season, up to the 14th inst. was 24,894 bales.

Appointment by the Governor.

LAWRENCE SHUSTER to be a Justice of the Peace in the county of Philadelphia.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES.

The following is a list of the acting Governors of the several States for 1830:—

Maine,	Nathan Cutler.
New Hampshire,	Benjamin Pierce.
Vermont,	Samuel C. Crafts.
Massachusetts,	Levi Lincoln.
Rhode Island,	James Fenner.
Connecticut,	Gideon Tomlinson.
New York,	Enos T. Throop.
New Jersey,	Peter D. Vroom, Jr.
Pennsylvania,	George Wolf.
Delaware,	David Hazzard.
Maryland,	Daniel Martin.
Virginia,	William B. Giles.
North Carolina,	John Owen.
South Carolina,	Stephen D. Miller.
Georgia,	George R. Gilmer.
Alabama,	Gabriel Moore.
Mississippi,	Gerard C. Brandon
Louisiana,	H. Bouvais.
Tennessee,	William Carroll.
Kentucky,	Thomas Metcalf.
Ohio,	Allen Trimble.
Indiana,	James B. Ray.
Illinois,	Ninian Edwards.
Missouri,	John Miller.

At the United States Military Academy, at West Point, there are 208 Cadets, from the following States and Territories in the Union:—

New York,	32	District of Columbia,	6
Pennsylvania,	21	N. Hampshire,	6
Ohio,	14	Indiana,	4
Virginia,	13	Rhode Island,	4
Kentucky,	13	Vermont,	3
Maryland,	12	Illinois,	2
North Carolina,	10	Delaware,	3
Massachusetts,	10	Alabama,	3
Maine,	8	Louisiana,	2
South Carolina,	8	Michigan,	2
New Jersey,	8	Mississippi,	2
Tennessee,	7	Missouri,	1
Connecticut,	7	Arkansas,	1
Georgia,	6		

The Macdonough, Ga. Jacksonian, tells the following story:—A young lady of our county, a few days ago, seeing a ground squirrel go into the crevice of a large rock, which lay flat on the ground, ran her hand in to catch it, when she was severely bitten; hang you, you have bit me, but I will have you any how, she said, and again poked in her hand, but instead of the squirrel, she pulled out a large rattlesnake, having 12 rattles—her hand and arm swelled prodigiously in a few hours after.

Norristown, Pa. Nov. 25.—John Vincent confined in the jail of this county, on the charge of having robbed Mr. C. Tyson, upwards of a year ago, and who so successfully played the part of a maniac, was arraigned before the court on Monday, the 16th inst. He plead guilty, and was sentenced to nine years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

At the last term of the Halifax Superior Court, in North Carolina, a colored person named James Mitchell was tried for the murder of his step-daughter. He suspended the child, who was only four years old, naked, over a fire; and whilst engaged in this barbarous act, observed that he was determined to put her out of the way; in consequence of which treatment, she died three days after. He was convicted upon ample testimony, and has been sentenced to be hung on the 4th of next month.

MINERAL WEALTH OF THE WEST.—A writer in the Ohio State Journal mentions, that *iron* is found in great abundance in the lower section of the Scioto Valley. On the waters of Bush Creek, in Adams County, three blast furnaces are already in successful operation, at which upwards of 1500 tons of castings are made annually. The greater portion of it is manufactured into bar iron, nails, &c. at the iron forges on Paint Creek. The iron of those forges is said to be equal to the best samples of Juniata or Swedish iron. Twenty years ago, the iron used in that neighborhood was brought from Western Pennsylvania, and sold at from 16 to 25 cents per lb. At the present time Scioto iron of equal quality is retailing at 6 1-4 cents per lb. A number of furnaces and forges are also in operation, near the mouth of the Scioto river, and higher up, on the banks of the Ohio, near the French Grant. The ore is found in abundance throughout that whole region.

Mr. A. one of your Green Mountain farmers, had drawn a large birch log to his door, gnarly as the gnarled oak; it had laid exposed to the sun during the summer, he not having the disposition to cut it suitable for burning in his fireplace. Jonathan, one of his neighbors, a real brusier, called to borrow an axe a clear cold morning in December. The conversation turned upon their skill in chopping. Jonathan contended that he could cut a log sooner than A. A thought this a fair opportunity to get his buck out, and offered to bet Jonathan half a pint of New England that he could chop off the birch in less time than he could. Jonathan accepted the challenge, took an old axe, none of the sharpest, mounted the log in question, put to with his whole strength, and in about thirty minutes succeeded in cutting asunder the monstrous eye-sore. A. then took his turn, mounted the birch, and after striking two or three blows, with much apparent chagrin dismounted, telling Jonathan he had fairly won the bet, but offered if he would call some warm day, to double the stake. Jonathan saw the joke and dryly remarked, that he thought the next bet he should make at chopping, he should prefer to try his skill at his own door.—*Vermont Patriot.*

The editor of the St. Louis Beacon, Missouri, says—"All accounts and opinions agree, that the emigration of the present year exceeds any thing ever before seen in this quarter. Travellers say that the roads are filled with moving masses. The two great routes are by Louisville and Vincennes, and by Ford's Ferry, or Shawneetown. At this place we see a constant succession of wagons and vehicles, besides the arrivals by steam boats. They come in good time, the abundance and excellence of every species of crop being unprecedented even in this land of overflowing plenty."

The Georgia Enquirer states that Benjamin Marshall, a Creek Chief, has just returned from Arkansas, and gives of the soil, climate, and abundance of game, so flattering an account, that all to whom he had made known the true situation and prospects of the country allotted to the Indians had signified their intention to emigrate; and it was Marshall's opinion that half the Creeks would remove before next fall.

At a late meeting of the citizens of Aquohee District, Cherokee Nation, a Committee was appointed to send a statement of their views to the Editor of the Phœnix. The Committee says: "We have not been in the *habit of moving from place to place as the white people have;* and we think those of our white brethren who are so anxious to take possession of our lands, might, with a little trouble, keep on to the west and settle the lands which they recommended to us."

GREAT MORTALITY.

We have seen and conversed with two gentlemen who left New Orleans on the 27th ultimo. They state that they had seen and read a printed statement of the deaths in that city, from some time in the last Spring, or early in the Summer, up to a time previous to the returning of those who had absented themselves on account of the sickness, and that it amounted to the enormous number of five thousand five hundred! since which it has again commenced its ravages more violent than before, and will probably add another thousand to the number, unless they have been (as we hope and trust they have,) blest with some of that frost of which we have had such an abundance.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The Legislature of NORTH CAROLINA met, at RALEIGH, on the 16th, when BEDFORD BROWN was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and WILLIAM J. ALEXANDER Speaker of the House of Commons. The RALEIGH REGISTER contains the Governor's message, which is confined exclusively to the affairs of the State. Internal Improvement is a chief topic. Governor OWEN urges the purchase of slaves, by the State, to effect the necessary works; arguing strenuously that, without this measure, all pretensions to improvement, on a large scale, must be abandoned. The subjects of general education, banking, the militia, &c. are treated at considerable length.

On Tuesday night, about 7 o'clock, as the stage from the north was descending the hill about two miles from Lansingburgh, it being very dark, the hind wheels got off the road where the bank was about fifteen feet high; the king bolt came out and the hind wheels and body went down the bank, turning over twice in the fall, till it was brought up by a fence and some trees. What is very remarkable is that though there were eight passengers inside, none of them were injured beyond bruises.—The body and top of the stage were completely destroyed. The two forward wheels and the horses were left in the road. The driver jumped from his seat and escaped unhurt. A passenger who was on the outside, was badly cut in the head.—*Alb. Dai. Adv.*

Chambersburg, Pa. Nov. 17.—The Court of Quarter Session of this county, were occupied between three and four days last week, trying an indictment against sundry Journeymen Shoemakers of this borough, for a conspiracy to raise their wages, and prejudice such as were not members of their association. The written Constitution and By-Laws of the Society were in general of a benevolent character, providing for the support and comfort of its sick and disabled members. The prosecution in the main was sustained by proof of other rules that were unwritten, but acknowledged and practised by the Society. The Jury after being out from Friday evening to Saturday forenoon, found the Society guilty of conspiring to raise their wages, and on the afternoon of that day the Court sentenced the principal of the Society to pay a fine of $10—three others named in the indictment each a fine of $5, and costs of prosecution.

New York, Nov. 21.—The office of Mr. Saul B. Reeve, corner of Washington and Murray streets, was broken open by a gang of villains, who committed their depredations on papers &c.; but were disappointed in not obtaining money. As the office was entered with difficulty, they must have made considerable noise;—not sufficient, however, to wake up the watchmen on that district.

A woman was on Thursday detected in cutting calico from the front of a shop in Canal street. The cellar door in front being open, she stepped down, drew the end in, and succeeded in cutting off about a dozen yards, when to her great mortification she was discovered. She had a bottle of rum in her possession, which appeared to be her whole property.

Captain N. Foster, a worthy inhabitant of Sherburne, Chenango county, N. Y., being on the 29th ult. engaged in his distillery, the steam became confined in the boiler, the cap flew off, and in an instant he was overwhelmed in showers of steam and boiling water. He was with great effort enabled to extricate himself from this dreadful situation, and jumped into a tub of small beer standing near. His clothes were instantly stripped from him. With assistance he walked to his house a short distance, but was literally raw. He survived but ten days, in agonies the most excruciating; leaving a wife and two children.

From a statement in the Quebec Gazette, relating to the Labrador fisheries, it appears that all the British North American Colonies with Great Britain itself, had actually engaged during 1829, only 698 vessels manned by 9,110 men, producing 673,000 cwt. of fish, and 6,730 hhds. of oil, *whilst the United States, the only great rival naval power of Great Britain*, had 1,500 vessels, manned by 15,000 men, producing 1,100,000 cwt. of fish, and 11,000 hhds. of oil, or on a general average of ships, men, and produce, more than one half more. This superiority has been acquired too by the United States under disadvantageous circumstances, not having the privileges of drying their fish on land, not fishing nearer than a league from the shore, not taking shelter in the harbors, and having a longer voyage to perform than the British Colonial vessels.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The lines to the memory of M. B. contain many pretty thoughts, but they are badly arranged. If the writer will take the trouble to read his article aloud, (and the ear is the only test of euphony,) he will find that scarcely a line, after the three or four which are introductory, is of the proper length. This is a grievous fault.

The Heart's Appeal, Senex, is filed for publication.

The address to 'Old Snuffers' shall have a place in our *Olio*.

To the Moon, Carlos, at an early period.

The poetry from *Pennsbourgh* is under consideration.

To Margaretta—is—but we are no judges of the sentimental.

THE CASKET.

The time is now fast approaching when those who are in the habit of making yearly presents will bestir themselves, in order to make a proper selection. Of late years it has become a general fashion to bestow, instead of the trifling gewgaws which were formerly used as tokens of kindness in this way, some literary work, valuable for its contents and acceptable from its appearance. This reform in taste—and a most gratifying reform it is—has been mainly produced by the beauty and elegance of the various annual publications issued by our enterprising booksellers. These, Souvenirs, Tokens, Pearls, and all others, so far as we have seen them, are certainly well deserving of patronage, and we have made it a special business to recommend them upon all proper occasions.

Having done thus much for our friends, and the good of the cause generally, we think, without incurring the imputation of selfishness, we may now try to do something for ourselves—and to this end, beg to call the attention of our gift-bestowing readers to the CASKET; a publication which we do not hesitate to call valuable. This work, which, as every knows, or ought to know, is published *monthly*, in numbers containing forty-eight octave pages, forms, when bound together at the end of the year, a volume of handsome size and form, and contains a greater variety of interesting matter than any similar publication. Tales, poetry, essays, music, &c., selected from the best sources, and printed with the greatest care, are all comprised in it; and the most fastidious taste cannot fail to find gratification in some part of its contents. Besides this, the volume, when completed, is embellished with a handsome vignette title-page, and a large number of superior and spirited engravings, most of them engraved expressly for the work, and all illustrative of interesting and striking subjects.

We might dilate upon the excellencies of the Casket, and, if we chose to follow the example of some of our contemporaries, we could quote the favorable opinions of forty or fifty, or more, good judges of such things; but we prefer that our friends should purchase the work, and satisfy themselves in the matter. We will say, however, that in the course of a fortnight, we shall have some volumes of the Casket bound in such a style as will tickle the fancy of all who have a fancy to be tickled; and if they don't become 'the rage,' we shall certainly feel disappointed. We shall hold them at such a price as will make them easily within the reach of all.

GOVERNOR WOLF.

In the course of a 'little month' this gentleman will be regularly inaugurated into the highest official station of this great and growing State.—The duties he will then be called upon to perform are arduous and important, and their proper discharge will require sound practical knowledge of business, extensive acquaintance with the wants and wishes of the various sections of the State, and habits of close and untiring application. These qualities, we have reason to believe, Governor Wolf fully possesses; and being thus competent, he has it in his power, owing to the peculiar combination of circumstances under which he has been elected to render his administration more generally popular than that of any of his predecessors. Called to office by one of the largest majorities on record in the electioneering contests of our own State—supported indiscriminately by people from all ranks and all parties; and not immediately connected with any factional local politicians, he may, by pursuing a proper line of conduct, become emphatically the Governor of Pennsylvania, acting for the interests and in accordance with the wishes of his constituents.

To effect this desirable object, it is necessary that he should keep himself entirely aloof from the influence and dictation of those trading politicians, whose selfishness would sacrifice the general good to the advancement of their own private views and interests; and it is equally necessary that in all his acts he should look only to the prosperity of the State, and not allow any feeling distinct from this prosperity to exercise any control over his judgment.

Holding, as the Governor of Pennsylvania, a patronage which is almost unequalled in the annals of republican nations, he will undoubtedly, (for it is but natural,) feel many inward promptings to employ, at least, a part of that patronage in the reward of his friends for services which they may have rendered. Against the operation of these feelings he cannot too sufficiently guard. In his nominations to office he should be guided solely by the competency of the applicants; and above all be careful not to suffer any faction to obtain an undue influence in those councils which he will probably hold in relation to these matters. Past experience has shown the fatal consequences of appointing men to stations of trust and power who have no other recommendation than that which they derive from being the tools and instruments of designing leaders; and it therefore behoves him who has the control of these things for a portion of the future to be cautious and wary.

From Governor Wolf we hope to see much that is good. We are not among his partizans; we are the partizans of no man or set of men, but we cordially extend him our best wishes for his success—we do this, because in his past conduct we can trace evidences which look well for the future,—evidences of a plain, upright, republican spirit, and a capacity and disposition to serve the public good faithfully and diligently. If we are deceived we shall regret it—we can do no more.

The annexed passages from a letter addressed by the Governor Elect to the troop of Cavalry in Easton, which had offered to escort him to Harrisburgh, are highly creditable to his feelings and judgment. He is right; and if he perseveres in such sentiments, and according to them regulates his official conduct, he cannot fail to secure the good-will of the people:—

"It has always appeared to me to be impolitic, if not absolutely dangerous, in a Republican Government, for the people to flatter the vanity of their public servants, before they have been tried or their fidelity proved, by displays of pomp and show, which can be attended with no possible good, but which may have a pernicious tendency, by awakening in the mind of the individual a security in the public confidence calculated to produce a carelessness and indifference in the discharge of public duties, which, under other circumstances, would not exist. The same objections do not apply with equal force where the individual is about to retire from a public station in which great and important services have been rendered to the public; but, even in the latter case, the satisfaction arising from an upright and conscientious discharge of official duties should be esteemed by him as his highest reward.

The same plain republican habits which have marked my course through life will be carried by me into the exalted station to which, by the voice of the people of my native State, I have been called; and if, in the course of my administration, I shall be so far favored as to become an humble instrument, in the hands of an all bountiful Providence, to advance in some measure the interests of the State or the prosperity and happiness of its citizens, I shall have attained the summit of my most anxious wishes."

We have selected from the Cherokee Phœnix the following items, a small part of the proceedings of the General Council of the Cherokee nation of Indians, as a specimen of the manner of transacting business by that legislative body, in the expectation of its proving novel and amusing to many of our readers:—

Oct. 30.—It was resolved by the Committee, that it is expedient to send a delegation of five men to Washington City the ensuing winter, for the purpose of making known to the representatives of the United States, the feelings of the nation on subjects which are of vital importance. The Council agreed to the resolution.

Thomas Gann and Crying Wolf laid in a petition for a road and ferry. The petition was rejected.

A resolution was adopted by the Committee, requiring the Treasurer of the nation to dispose of all the public gun-powder now on hand, or which may hereafter belong to the nation.

Bark & Co. laid in a petition for the removal of a turnpike gate, which was rejected.

The petition of Betsy Huffacre, praying for a bill of divorce from her husband, Michael Huffacre, was considered and rejected.

On motion of the Bark of Chattooga, a bill was adopted, laying a tax of fifty dollars per year on all distilleries in the nation.

On motion of Na-gah-wee, three precincts were added to the number designated by the Committee, for holding elections in Cooseway-tee.

On motion of Oo-le-nah-wah, one precinct was added to those already established in Hightower.

Leave of absence was granted to the Clerk to write an important document for the General Council.

DRAMATIC MEMS.

Several new pieces have been brought out at Chesnut street during the week last past, and a number are now in active preparation. Among those produced was a comedy called the *Merchant's Wedding*, said to have been highly attractive in England. It was only partially successful here, and would have failed altogether but for the excellent acting of Mr. WEMYSS, who had a principal part to sustain. By the way, we may take occasion to remark of this gentleman, that in a peculiar line of characters, he has few equals, and no superior on our stage. Easy, unpretending, and unassuming in his parts, he rarely fails to excite admiration, and always commands respect; and in his reading he is never at fault, a quality which is the more commendable on account of being rare.

SLOMAN's benefit at this house, on Tuesday, was a bumper.

At Arch street there are half a dozen comic stars; and among them Mr. FINN, who is of the first magnitude. His *Mawworm* was an exquisite performance, full of original flashes of wit and humor. Besides him there are Duff, Bristow, and others.

We understand a novice will make his first appearance this evening, as Rolfe. He has a hard task to perform, and we wish him well through it.

At Walnut street they are going on with melo-drama.

ANOTHER SAMPSON.

We understand, says the North Adams, Mass. paper, a young man by the name of Sampson, found a good sized bear last week in his corn-field, in Stamford; he caught the rascal, collared him, and escaping a bear-hug, tied a halter round his neck, and led the gentleman home with impunity. He holds a levee in this village to-day.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

A murder is supposed to have been committed in Troy, on Monday night last, on the dock, a little above the lower ferry. A lumber man, who had received a considerable sum of money the day previous, has been missing ever since, and it is supposed he is the unfortunate man. A stone was found on the dock, on which was blood with human hair. A cap was found among the lumber. It is supposed he was beaten to death, and then thrown in the river. Two men have been arrested on suspicion.

One evening last week, two persons got in a quarrel in a store in Hamilton street, when one of them seized a bottle and struck the other so violently over the head, that the bottle broke. He then, with the neck of the bottle remaining in his hand, cut and slashed about the face, neck and breast of his opponent, till numerous gashes were made. One cut open a blood vessel in the neck, and it bled so profusely that the life of the person was despaired of. There were thirteen places which required sewing up by the surgeon. The unfortunate person, though out of danger, is still in a distressed and almost helpless condition. The other man is in jail.

FROM ANTIGUA.—The Antigua Weekly Register of October 13th, has been received at New York.

Accounts had been received from Barbadoes of the Yellow Fever having made its appearance there, and also at Tobago. The Governor of Antigua had taken measures to prevent its introduction into that Island.

The Legislature of St. Christopher's commenced its session on the 8th. In his opening speech the Captain General recommends the adoption of measures for relaxing the rigors of slavery, and increasing the privileges and immunities of free persons of color.

The Antigua Register holds the following language in relation to the marriage of slaves:—

"We are told, by implication, that the King will not sanction a law which makes the owner's consent necessary for the marriage of his slave. This is an erroneous position, palpably arising from the want of proper knowledge of our situation. It is next to impossible to get a slave to take a partner from among his own fellow servants, and they have been known to place their affections on objects living at the distance of ten miles, where they are satisfied to go weekly. Every proprietor must be a proper judge of the dispositions and characters of his own slaves, but not so of others; and we think it indispensable that a power should exist in the former, as in the case of a parent over a child, of restraining his servants from contracting marriages with worthless characters.

We look upon the slaves of a Plantation as one family, and the Proprietor as the protector and head; and unless we could bring ourselves to suppose a case where the matter would, through ill nature or caprice, throw frivolous obstacles in the way of his slaves marrying, we see no evil that can result from the power alluded to.—On the other hand, the possible abuse of this power might be safely guarded against by some judicious actment.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship BOSTON, from LIVERPOOL, has arrived at BOSTON, with LONDON and LIVERPOOL papers to the 21st and 23d of October. The DAILY ADVERTISER and the COMMERCIAL GAZETTE furnish the annexed extracts:—

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Private letters from Paris, dated Wednesday night, say that the appeal made by the Sultan when he threw himself upon the generosity of the Emperor Nicholas, after having accepted the terms dictated by General Diebitsch, has been answered in a manner consistent with the original professions of the Russian Autocrat, and his high character for moderation and magnanimity.—They state the receipt of advices from St. Petersburgh, by the French Government, announcing that the Emperor Nicholas had consented to admit of such modifications of the terms of the Treaty as "to render it less onerous for the Turks, and less obnoxious to the other Powers of Europe." The precise nature of the proposed modifications were not known, but it was reported, on "very good authority," that they principally applied to the amount of the indemnity for the expenses of the war, as it was that amount which would regulate the length of time which the Russian troops should occupy the principalities.

A French paper asserts that the amount of the War Indemnity was not mentioned in the body of the treaty, (which up to Thursday last had not been published in France) at the request of the Sultan, who feared that if it were stated openly he had consented to pay such a sum by regular instalments in so many years, his subjects would conceive that he had become tributary to Russia, and would lose all respect for him, if they did not actually rebel. He is said, therefore, to have asked, as a favour, that it should form a separate article or convention, which should be kept secret as long as he pleased. It is more likely, however, that the amount was not mentioned, because General Diebitsch well knew that the Sultan would not appeal in vain to the generosity of his master, and the sum which he, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and consequently a competent judge of the expenses of the war, thought it his duty to impose on an enemy who had repeatedly rejected peace, and then lay helpless at his feet, would be reduced by that authority which alone could decide who should bear the heavy burden incurred and settle its proportions.

The following, it is said, will be the disposition of the Russian troops during the occupation of Roumelia and the principalities:—General Diebitsch is to remain with his head-quarters at Adrianople, extending his posts to the Balkan. General Roth will form with his corps the chain from the Balkan to the Danube. Count Pahlen, with twelve thousand men, will occupy Wallachia, and General Kisselow Moldavia, with 8,000 men; while the third corps, under General Krassowski, is to cross the Pruth, and re enter the dominions of Nicholas. With the exception of that single corps, it, therefore, appears that the whole of the Russian army employed in the operations of the war in Europe, is to remain on the Turkish territory till payment of the indemnity has been completed.

BUCHAREST, Sept. 30.—According to letters from Adrianople, the treaty of peace was ratified by the Sultan on the 20th inst. In consequence, the Turkish troops are at this moment evacuating Giurgevo, which is to be occupied by the Russians. The Russian army will begin to withdraw on the 28th of October; and first of all will evacuate Adrianople, as the Porte has engaged to pay by that time the first instalment of the indemnity to Russian merchants. The Russian garrisons at Bourgas and Sizeboli will continue, it is said, to occupy those places for a year, even though the army shall have passed beyond the Balkan. Since it has been known here as a certainty that the principalities will obtain an independent government, and cease to be under the arbitrary rule of the Ottoman Porte, joy has prevailed among the inhabitants, and landed property has increased in value. The whole attention of the two countries is directed to the election of the new Hospodars, and it is thought that the Russian Governor General will not exercise little influence in their nomination.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Sultan is said to have offered to the Emperor of Russia to pay a part of the indemnity in merchandize and the produce of the country. Others state, that besides the sums known to have been stipulated, a further amount of one hundred millions of silver rubles will be paid in merchandize. The Sultan would begin by delivering considerable quantities of copper that are at Trebisond, in case Gen. Paskewitsch should not have taken possession of it. This copper proceeds, for the most part, from the mines of Berburt, and is so great that the house of Rothschild is said to have offered 7,000,000*l.* sterling for it, some years ago. If the Russian troops have continued hostilities, even after the opening of negociations for peace, this conduct is justified by the principles expressed by Russia upon the declaration of war. The Emperor Nicholas, knowing the Porte's ancient system of temporization, declared in the outset that the negociations for peace would not cause the military operations to be suspended, and that hostilities would not cease upon all points, till after the conclusion of peace. This declaration has been strictly adhered to.

NAPLES, Oct. 1.—M. de Ribeaupierre, who is still here, expects despatches from his court, which will probably direct him to return to his post as Russian ambassador at Constantinople. From all we learn, it seems that the Greek state will obtain the wished-for extension of its boundaries. The President of Greece seems to be very desirous to form a considerable Greek navy. Not only are all the ships of war to be retained, but negociations are said to be on foot with a great Power, which will, on acceptable terms, furnish Greece with several large ships of war, which, however, the Greeks must man themselves. If this plan should succeed, the natural aptness of the Greeks to a sea-faring life may lead to the rapid formation of a new naval power in the Mediterranean, which is desirable on many accounts, as it would not only give a new impulse to commerce, but also probably contribute to put an end to the excesses of the Barbary Powers.

The treaty of peace interests in a particular manner the Southern countries of Russia, as it will restore them to complete freedom of Commerce. The Black Sea will no longer be subject to the regulations and caprices of the Ottoman Porte; in short, it will no longer be a Turkish Sea as in the commencement of the seventeenth century. All its ports, like those of the Sea of Azoff, will be opened to the exchange of productions which keep our traffic alive. The Don, the Wolga, and the Dnieper will bring, without obstacle, the wealth belonging to the remotest parts of the empire. The ports of Rostof, Taganrog, Mardonpol and Nogaisk, as well as those of Kertsk, Theodosia, Kuglof, Odessa, Kherson, and Ismail, are about to receive a new existence.

PORTUGAL.—Letters from Lisbon, dated the beginning of the month, state that the Capital continued in a most disturbed and disorganized state, and that assassinations and acts of an atrocious description were of nightly occurrence. Business was entirely at a stand. The number of persons imprisoned in this unhappy country, many of them for imaginary offences, is stated to be 25,000. Letters from Paris state that Miguel has been formally recognized King of Portugal by the Spanish government. By accounts from Terceira to the 21st ult. it appears that the island is in an admirable state of defence; that no inconvenience was felt from the blockade by one ship of the line and two sloops; and that not the least apprehension was entertained of another attack from the Miguelites.

Associations to refuse the payment of taxes laid by the new budget, have been formed in all parts of France. The Gazette de France says, "these are not chimeras. It is a plot developed over the whole surface of the realm. At first abandoned on account of the prosecution instituted against the Journal du Commerce, subsequently resumed at Paris by the leaders of the liberal prints, and spreading throughout the provinces, this plan cannot now be mistaken. The Committee which have the direction of matters propose, that all Frenchmen shall engage not to pay the tax on the day when orders shall be given by them to the signers of the agreement." The Constitutionnel publishes the letters of some individuals who have joined the Parisian Association. One of the writers says, "the obligation on the part of subjects to contribute to the expenses of the state, corresponds with the obligation on the part of the government to observe the fundamental compact; whence it results, that should there be a manifest violation of the charter, the country might refuse to pay the tax from the present moment, though the budget should be legally voted for all 1830." The act which lays down the bases of the Paris Association, is said to have been signed by 1500 respectable inhabitants of the capital, including Messrs. Lafitte, Alexandre de Laborde, Ternaux, Chardel, Mathieu Dumas, &c., who agree to contribute according to the amount of their respective taxes to the expense that might be occasioned by offering such resistance.

We understand that Mr. M'Lane, the new American minister, has special instructions to use his best endeavours to persuade our government to again throw open the West India trade to the United States. As an inducement to England to accede to this request, the minister is directed to hold out the probability of a considerable alteration in the tariff in favour of England.

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.—We are assured, from a very high quarter, that Parliament will assemble in November. A main object is said to be to appoint a responsible officer to read those documents of which it is necessary that his Majesty should have cognizance, but which his infirmities render him at present unable to peruse. The currency question, too, presses for legislative consideration; and it is stated that Ministers intend to submit it to men of all parties for dispassionate inquiry. Be the object what it may, the public may rest assured that at present a very early assembling of Parliament is resolved upon.—*Dublin Morning Register.*

A rather novel robbery was committed in this city on Wednesday last. A man having the appearance of a small farmer, on that day went to the shop of a jeweller, and inquired for a wedding ring; he selected one, and going with it to the door, called out, as though he were addressing a woman, "Come here—why don't you come?" He then went from the door, as supposed, to fetch the woman to try the ring: the fellow, however, instantly bolted.—*Worcester Journal.*

LITERARY DISCOVERIES.—The Russians are said to have already made many curious and valuable literary discoveries in the various libraries of Adrianople.

DEAR LAW.—It should seem that law is not much more cheap 'abroad' than it is at 'home.' It appears from a report in a foreign journal, that the authorities of the city of Strasbourg have just expended the sum of 3705 francs to recover an original sum of 42 francs!

Much interest was excited in the Paris Academy of Sciences by the announciation that the Siamese Boys would soon arrive in France.

SLEEVES.—That very preposterous deformity in a lady's dress, which has been styled *Bishop's Sleeves*, and might have been called *Pudding Bags*, is now termed *Imbecilles*. The term is more appropriate to the wearer than the dress, as appears by the danger, as well as ridiculous effect, which attends this absurdity. To say nothing of its agreeable dippings at the tea and dinner table, the risk of life at the toilet in the evening and elsewhere, has lately been proved by a conflagration which had nearly terminated the existence of a beautiful young girl—but those—old and ugly, if there are such—stand in the same peril, for they follow the same fashion. These, however, we hope may be influenced by the admonition of the Parson last Sunday in the Lessons, where in Ezekiel, chap. 13, v. 18, they were told—"*Woe to the women* that sew *pillows* to all arm-holes," or, according to the marginal note, "elbows." These pillows-es, like trowsers among men to conceal knock-knees and bandy legs, were adopted to hide arms skinny, lanky, bony, or mis-shapen. Those whom nature has blessed with fair proportions should not submit to be so bamboozled by fashion.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.—On Tuesday, the 17th inst. a man by the name of James B. Elliott, was arrested in Sussex county, Delaware, for having stolen, on the preceding day, a horse; and on the 18th he was arraigned at the bar, tried, and found guilty, by a jury of this county. After which he received the sentence of the Court: to restore four-fold the value of the said horse—to be set on the pillory for the space of one hour—to be publicly whipped with thirty-nine lashes upon the bare back, well laid on—and to be disposed of as a servant to the highest and best bidder or bidders, for seven years, which sentence was executed on the 19th, including only three days ride from freedom and independence to the whipping post, pillory and slavery.—*Delaware Gazette.*

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail arrives at 5, A. M. and closes at half past 2, P. M.—*Southern Mail* arrives from 8 to 11, and closes at half past 11, A. M. *Western Mail* arrives at 2, P. M. and closes at 5, A. M.

A Meeting of the Joint Committees on Education, appointed by the Working Men's Republican Associations of the Northern Liberties, Southwark and the City, will be held at Lambert Keating's, in Harmony Court, between Chesnut and Walnut and Third and Fourth streets, at half past 6 o'clock, on Monday evening, the 30th instant, to receive a report, and the substance of a view prepared by the sub-committees. Each member is earnestly desired to be punctual in attendance, as the subject is one of vital importance to the interests of Mechanics and Working Men. By order of the sub-committees.

PHILADELPHIA PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,

No. 28 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL HATES respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.

nov. 28—6m

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, supposed to follow a wagon on Wednesday, 24th inst. from Camden, a yellow Setter Dog. He may be known by having the owner's name on his collar, S. Boyer, No. 181 Cherry street. The finder will receive the above reward with the thanks of the owner, by returning him to the above No.

nov. 28—3t*

ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF SAMUEL PATCH

Alas! alas! Sam Patch is dead,
And never more will wake;
For now, within his watery bed,
Sam finds his sad "mistake!"

High o'er Niag'ra's fearful tide,
He fearless leap'd below;
As from Parnassus's awful side
He thus himself to throw.

But, ah! the falls of Genesee,
Too reckless was his fate!
Its ruthless waves have barbarously
Proclaim'd "*It can't be done!*"

When on the lofty height Sam stood,
The tear roll'd from his eye!
And thoughts of home, above the flood,
Proclaim'd that Sam should die.

Yet, nothing daunted by the sight,
With buoyant heart he sung;
And from the grand and lofty height
His neck and heels he flung!

O! 'twas, they say, a mighty leap,
Which never had its match;
And in the water, buried deep,
Low lies poor SAMUEL PATCH.

ALMANACK.

1829. NOVEMBER.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES
28 SATURDAY,	7 17	4 43	3 22	
29 SUNDAY,	7 18	4 42	4 1	
30 MONDAY,	7 18	4 42	4 43	
1 TUESDAY,	7 19	4 41	5 30	
2 WEDNESDAY,	7 19	5 41	6 23	
3 THURSDAY,	7 20	4 40	7 20	
4 FRIDAY,	7 21	4 40	8 45	

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, the 24th Nov. by the Rev. Thomas Allen, ALEXANDER SANFORD, Esq. of Baltimore, to Miss MARY ANN LANE, of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, by the Rev. Ezra S. Ely, WILSON C. HOLLIFIELD, of Baltimore, to MARY, daughter of the late Capt. J. D. Nelson, of this city.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Helfenstein, Mr. NICHOLAS HOPKINS, of Baltimore, to Miss JANE KINSLEY, of this city.

On Saturday morning last, by Wm. Milnor, Esq. Mayor, GEORGE A. MADEIRA, of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, to MARTHA Y. HUMPHREYS, of this city.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 19, by Nathan Jones, Esq. JUSTICE COX, to MARY, daughter of JAMES MOLONY, all of Kingsessing.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Charles Dupuy, Capt. CHARLES HESTON, of East Machias, to Miss MARY ANN HANNAH SMITH, of this city.

On Thursday, the 20th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Dagg, Mr. RANDOLPH BROWN, to Miss ELIZA ANN O'DANIELS.

On Wednesday, at Friends' Meeting House, at Ellicott's Mills, M. D. THOMAS RODMAN FISHER, of Wakefield, near Philadelphia, to LETITIA H. daughter of the late Jonathan Ellicott.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. by the Rev. Charles R. Demme, JACOB ALBRIGHT, a native of Germany, to Miss ANN A. DUNLAP, of Trenton, N. J.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. S. Hellenstein, Mr. JOHN S. MOORE, to Miss MARY ELLIS, both of Delaware County, Pa.

On Thursday, 19th inst. by Wm. Milnor, Mayor of this city, Mr. NATHAN DAVIS, of the city of Camden, to Miss SARAH B. SHINN, of Bordentown, New Jersey.

On the 23d of 9th mo. last, at Friends' Meeting House, in Cherry street, Philadelphia, ISAAC GRIFFITH, Jr. of Frankford, Pa. to RACHEL HEATON, of Burlington, N. J.

Near Trenton, on Thursday, 19th inst. by the Rev. Eli F. Cooley, Mr. THOMAS J. STRYKER, Merchant of that city, to Miss HANNAH, youngest daughter of Mr. John Sandiker.

In Anwell, N. J. on Wednesday, 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. LISCOMB R. TITUS, Merchant of Trenton, N. J. to Miss IDA, daughter of Captain Garret Schenck, of the former place.

On the 5th inst. at Friends' Meeting, Providence, RICHARD WORRALL, of Philadelphia, to MARY ANN WILSON, of U. Providence.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. by Wm. Milnor, Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, Mr. NATHAN DAVIS, of the city of Camden, to Miss SARAH B. SHINN, of Bordentown, N. J.

DIED.

On Saturday evening, the 21st inst. Mr. CHARLES FIELD, in the 42d year of his age, after a lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude.

On Tuesday evening, 24th inst. Miss MARY HULL, aged 77 years.

On Tuesday morning, WILLIAM, son of John Linker, in the 4th year of his age.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. SARAH LENTZ, in the 70th year of her age.

On the 13th inst. Mr. HENRY GARDENER, in the 54th year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, after a short illness, Mr. WILLIAM DRAGHEN, in the 40th year of his age.

On the 20th inst. in the 21th year of her age, Mrs. ELIZA PAUL, after a lingering illness.

On the 18th inst. THOMAS NELSON, a native of Yorkshire, Great Britain, in his 85th year, long a resident in this city, and its neighbourhood; few men have passed through life more blameless or more esteemed by all that knew him.

On Saturday evening last, of a lingering illness, JOSEPH DONATH, Sen. Merchant of this city, in the 79th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, 21st inst. Mr. ANDREW PHILLER, Senr. in the 87th year of his age.

On Saturday morning, 21st inst. in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BECKETT, wife of Henry Beckett, Esq.

On Saturday evening, the 21st inst. Mr. CHARLES FIELD.

On Saturday evening, the 21st inst. Mrs. ROSE MURPHY, aged 38 years.

On Monday morning, Nov. 23, Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, wife of Thomas Johnson, and daughter of the late William Marley, esq.

On Monday morning, 23d inst. PATTON GIBSON, aged 1 year and 2 months.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. DANIEL BIELLEY, in the 33d year of his age.

On Wednesday evening last, at his residence, in Richmond, Va., WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq. in the 80th year of his age.

At Hostleton, Penn., on Monday, 23d instant, Mrs. REBECCA BOILEAU, in the 82d year of her age.

In New York, on the 16th instant, Miss EMILY GRAY, in the 20th year of her age, formerly of Philadelphia.

Suddenly, in Bibb county, Georgia, on the 20th ult. HENRY SAPP, a Revolutionary Soldier, aged 83.—And on the same day, REMILLISON SAPP, his wife, aged 83 years. This aged pair were married several years previous to the Revolution, and lived in the happy fruition of domestic life for the period of 65 years.

In the borough of Westchester, Pa., on Sunday evening last, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs MARGARET JEFFERIS, wife of Mr. Samuel C. Jefferis. She was a woman of delicate constitution, but enjoyed her accustomed health until June last. On the 2d of that month, a little son was taken from her by death; on the 11th of the same month another; and on the 14th of Oct. a third son, and her only remaining child, received the dread summons, and was numbered with the dead! Reader, she was a mother, and her feeble frame, already reduced by cares and afflictions, could not bear the shock, and she too has obeyed the call, leaving the partner of her bosom like a tree, whose branches have been riven by the desolating whirlwind—to bewail the storm of life alone, and virtually say in its fury, "lean not on earth," but seek for consolation in the heavens!

OBITUARY.

Died, at Bristol, on the 13th inst. of a short indisposition, of a bilious fever, JACOB GILLINGHAM, in the 12th year of his age, and at Recklestown, N. J. of the same disease, on the morning of the 19th instant, MATTHIAS GILLINGHAM, in the 20th year of his age.

It is but about five weeks since we had to record the decease of Moses Gillingham, the father of these young men, and now, as soon to follow to the grave, two brothers whose lives have been in the highest degree exemplary, and the elder of whom in particular, was richly deserving of the esteem in which he was held by his acquaintances, is an addition to the family that would seem to require a greater degree of fortitude and resignation than human nature is generally heir to. Here, indeed, was a circumstance of no common occurrence—two young men in the prime and vigour of life, residing at different places, attacked by the same kind of disease and laid prostrate on the same day, and died during their sickness in a similar manner, released from their sufferings at nearly the same time, entered together at the same funeral, and laid by each others' side in the same grave!—The dispensation is severe; and although we may believe that our loss is to them an unspeakable gain, we cannot restrain the feeling of regret at their removal, and the sympathetic tear is a privilege granted to the living by the inherent laws of our nature.

THEATRE—CHESNUT STREET.

GREAT COMBINATION OF TALENT!—ELEGANT ATTRACTION!!!

MRS. SLOMAN'S BENEFIT.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 28,

On which occasion Miss Kelly, Mrs. Pearman, Mrs. Sloman, Mr. Pearman and Mr. Sloman will appear.

A CARD.—Mrs. SLOMAN respectfully announces her benefit for Saturday evening, 28th Nov. 1829, on which occasion an unprecedented combination of talent will perform.

Saturday evening, 28th November, will be presented, the play of

CLARI—Or, the Maid of Milan.

Clari, for the night only, by..... Mrs SLOMAN.
Jocoso, by..... Mr. PEARMAN.

Miss KELLY will appear in an elegant polite comedy, particulars of which in future advertisements.

Mr. Pearman, Mr. Sloman and Mrs. Pearman, will appear in an elegant scene.

And in the course of the evening, Mr. Sloman will sing seven new comic songs.

"Major Long flew; or, 'Pon my soul it's true! What will you lay it's a lie?"

"The Musical Travellers."

Mr. Sloman will sing, for the first time in Philadelphia, his "Prize Medley Song," for which a premium of 50 dollars was paid.

"Professional Dinner Parties; or, Technicalities."

The celebrated Italian song, from the opera of the Barber of Seville, called "Largo al Facotum," which will be sung in imitation of an Italian Buffo singer.

"What's an old bachelor," and "Fashions for 1829."

Further particulars in future bills. nov. 28—1t

Theatre—Chesnut street.

MISS KELLY most respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BENEFIT, and positively her last appearance, in consequence of her immediate engagements at New York, New Orleans, &c. is fixed for MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 30th, being the last time she can have the honor of performing before them, previous to her farewell on her return to England. On this occasion MRS. SLOMAN, MRS. PEARMAN, MISS KELLY, MR. SLOMAN, MR. PEARMAN, in addition to the whole strength of the Company, will appear. Particulars in future bills.

nov. 28—tf

$100 REWARD.

THE MAIL, from Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Kinbertons, was Robbed, on the Lancaster Turnpike, near the one mile stone, on Thursday morning, the 26th instant, about half past 3 o'clock, by three men; the Mail Bag was cut open, and the contents rifled. The above reward will be given for the apprehension and conviction of the persons concerned in perpetrating said Robbery. THOS. SERGEANT, P. M.

nov. 28—tf

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR. B. AUGUST has the pleasure to inform the lovers of Dancing, that he continues to give lessons at his old establishment, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, to persons of different sexes and ages, who desire to learn to dance in a short time, in order to attend Balls and Parties this season. Mr. B. A. sees to persons who will begin soon, that he will enable them to dance with propriety, on Christmas and New Year eves.

Days of tuition, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 o'clock in the morning till 12, for the ladies; from 4 to 6 for children of both sexes; from 7 to 9 for gentlemen; and from 9 till 10 for private classes. Four or eight acquaintances, will find it to their advantage to form a class in order that they form cotillions and learn the steps and figures by themselves.

Prices per quarter will; for a course of 18 lessons $5, and scholars will have the advantage, (if they choose,) to attend the practising Balls, as lessons, in order to learn the figures.

Practising Balls every Monday until May, at which strangers will be admitted at $1, or $10 for the season; former pupils will pay half price.

Private lessons every day, and at any hour, either in dwellings or at the school, where several rooms are prepared for persons averse to attending public schools, or others who desire to learn new steps or new figures.

Every other Thursday, there will be a Subscription Ball, to begin as soon as forty subscribers will be obtained, at which no strangers will be admitted. Price for the season, $4.

N. B. Mr. B. A. will teach to waltz and the gra-ce for $5; hornpipes and characteristic dances $1 each lesson.

The ball room will be let to hire a week for balls, parties, exhibitions, &c. on reasonable terms. For further information apply at the above place.

nov. 28—1t*

JACKSON'S

Philadelphia Lead Pencil and Ever-Point Lead Manufactory.

THE dealers in Ever-Point Pencil Cases, are informed that the Leads made by WILLIAM JACKSON will hereafter, if required, be put up in boxes of one dozen each, and the price of them will be reduced to $1 25 per gross, but when put up in boxes of one grace each, 12½ cents lower. An additional supply of these very superior Lead Pencils made by Wm. JACKSON have been received. The preference given to them at the seat of government of the United States, by introducing them into most of the public offices at Washington, as well as by banks and other public institutions in this city, and their preference by engineers and artists, who have certified them to be fully equal, if not superior to the best London make, (although much lower in price,) are conclusive proofs of their superiority.

Also, JACKSON'S Patent Ivory Ever Point Pencil Cases.

WILLIAM JONES,
Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 26 North Fourth street. nov. 28—3t

American Stenographic Academy,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions, may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.

If $1 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. Post Masters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.

nov. 28—tf

WHITE MERINO SHAWLS.

JUST received, some very superior white MERINO SHAWLS, square and long, with corded borders. Also, a few long Shawls, with rich extra Damask borders.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, With a choice assortment of DRAB HABITS and COATINGS for Cloaks.

Also, a large supply of SILK GOODS, and articles in the furnishing line.

TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,
oct. 17—1m* No. 52 South Second Street

WATERPROOF COMPOSITION

FOR BOOTS & SHOES.

THE above composition is highly recommended by Dr. Mitchell, and several other eminent gentlemen of New York. It has also been used by several gentlemen of this city, who recommend it very highly. It is put up in bottles of convenient size, and accompanied with printed directions for its use, and for sale wholesale and retail, by the Subscriber, sole agent for the Manufacturer. Price per single bottle, 25 cents.

Also, a good assortment of Gentlemen's copper nailed Boots, a part of which are square to

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

PANDORA'S BOX.—BOTTOMLESS PIT.
A wag observed the Play-house wall
Was lettered *box* and *pit*—
And reaching high as he was tall,
He thus displayed his wit:—
He chalked *pandorus* to the one,
And *bottomless* the other,
And walking off when he had done,
He left them thus together!

AUTUMN.

As some fair fading dame
Whose doubtful age
Sighs o'er her changeless name,
And bleats the page
Wherein the figures of her birth appear,
In hopes to gain the 'vantage of a year:—
So Nature—now—smiles thro' her withe'd mien;
Like eight-and-twenty mimicking sixteen.
[*American Traveller.*] ROSCREA.

A person visiting Luton copied the following singular inscription from a gravestone there:—

Reader, I've left a world in which
I had a world to do;
Sweating and fretting to be rich,
Just such a fool as you.

Solution to the Charade of last week,
Nightingale.

ENIGMA.

I am a word of five letters, and a principal support of life; my 5th, 3d, 4th, and 5th, signifies a thing which does not exist; my 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, is to gain knowledge; my 1st, 3d, 4th, and 5th, is an ornament for the ladies; my 2d, 3d, and 5th, is a bright color; my 5th, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th, signifies fear; my 1st, 2d, 4th, and 5th, is a small iron article necessary in building.—My whole is very palatable. N.

A lad, on delivering his milk, a few mornings ago, was asked why the milk was so warm. "I don't know," he replied, with much simplicity, "unless they put *warm* water into it instead of *cold*."

VIRTUE OF YOUNG WOMEN'S KISSES!

"The notion of prolonging life by inhaling the breath of young women, was (as observes Mr. Wadd) an agreeable delusion easily credited, and one physician, who had himself written on health was an influenced by it, that he actually took lodgings in a boarding school, that he might never be without a constant supply of the proper atmosphere. Philip Thicknesse, who wrote the Valetudinarian's Guide, in 1799, seems to have taken a dose whenever he could. I am myself, (says he) turned sixty, and in general, though I have lived in various climates, and suffered severely, both in body and mind, yet having partaken of the breath of young women, whenever they lay in my way, I feel none of the infirmities which so often strike the eyes and ears in this great city (Bath) of sickness, by men, many years younger than myself.—*Wadd's Memoirs.*

From Gandison's Aphorisms *Proverbs, &c.*

"Whenever you see a man spending his time in lounging about the streets talking politics, you need not expect that he has any money to lend.

"Whenever you see young men spending their leisure hours at some resort of gaming or some other amusement, it is a sure sign that they will never become great men.

"Whenever you see a young lady tightly laced, it is a sure sign she wishes to impose upon herself and the public by showing what she has not got by nature, a small waist.

"When you hear men talking loudly in a grog shop or tavern, it is a sure sign that they have been smelling the barkeeper's bottle.

"When you hear a youngster engross the whole of a conversation, it is a sure sign that he has not got sense enough to listen.

When you see a lady walking the streets with a servant following, carrying her comb, it is a sign that it is too large to be worn out.

The veriest blockhead can pull down a house, but it requires a good mechanic to build one.

An intelligent old lady is always a welcome friend, none shun her company, but all are pleased with her sensible conversation.

Young Ladies who spend their leisure hours in looking at themselves in a glass and dressing, seldom become intelligent.

My young friend, be careful in your choice of a wife; do not marry a fool unless you wish to beget for yourself trouble and shame.

When you see a man spending his money for rum instead of books, be sure that he is likely to become more noisy, but not as wise as if his choice had been books.

I have travelled much, and have noticed that where a farmers house is stocked with books, his children is sure to be intelligent.

If you see Merchants clerks, whan from under the eye of their employers engaged in drinking and gambling, it is a sure sign that there is a time when they would not like to have the whole world witness their actions.

If a man feels disposed to ridicule the Scripture, or quote passages for the purpose of exciting laughter I would advise him to retire into some secret place until he has sufficiently amused himself. He will thereby avoid running the risk of injuring the feelings of those who have a respect for the Scriptures.

If you ever see a person get offended at the publication of an article that was not intended for him, it is a sure sign that he has been guilty of a like crime.

'I'm Off!'—as the fly said when he hopp'd out of the mustard pot.

The story is thus—a fly in pursuit of sweets, honey, or sugar, descended upon an open pot of mustard, mistaking it probably for St. Croix. What a disappointment! The one so delicious—the other odious—suffocating. Two Indian Chiefs were at table—one of them seeing other guests take mustard with their roast beef, helped himself to a spoonful and swallowed the whole at a dose. Too stoical to complain, he preserved imperturbable serenity of muscle, involuntary tears only marking his internal agony. "Why do you weep?" inquired the brother chief. "Thinking of my father's death,' was the reply. Presently the other who had seen his fellow taste the mustard, helped himself and swallowed the fiery portion.—Tears streamed amain. 'And why those signs of sorrow?' inquired the other, 'I was sorrowing,' replied the other, 'that you had not been buried with your father.' The fact is—that to the fly as to the Indians, the mustard was a complete take in.

A young man went to pay his addresses to a very pretty girl whom he had seen abroad, neat as a pink, and mild as a summer evening—all smiles and dimples. Going in unexpectedly one day he heard the voice of his charmer an octave above, and at least a demi-semi quaver too rapid for good nature. Standing a moment he saw her pass, those silken tresses in wild disorder,

'Streaming like a meteor to the troubled air,'

slip shod—the heel of one stocking half torn off. It was not the dishabile of industry, but the garb of the slattern. Amazed, the lover gazed a moment—then crying,

'I'm off'—as the fly said—took his departure for ever.

Such a girl, so neat in public, so sweet before company, I look upon as a piece of veneered work, a thin covering of beautiful stuff, put on for show, concealing the rough and unsightly material of which the article is mainly formed.

How many hundred instances in life is mustard taken for sugar: in politics—in trade—especially in pleasure.

But as I write to be read, and of all things should be mortified to see one gaping over my youthful lucubrations, 'I'm off.'—*Bub Brief.*

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.

By a gentleman, we mean not to draw a line that would be invidious between high and low rank and subordination, riches, and poverty.—The distinction is in the mind. Whoever is open, loyal, and true; whoever is of humane and affable demeanour; whoever is honourable to himself, and in judgment to others; and requires no law but his word to make him fulfil an engagement—such a man is a gentleman; and such a man may be found among the tillers of the earth—But high birth and distinction for the most part, insure the high sentiment which is denied to poverty and the lower professions. It is hence only, that the great claim their superiority; and hence, what has been so beautifully said of honor, the law of kings is no more than true:—

It aids and strengthens virtue where it meets her,
And inimates her actions where she is not.

HISTORIANS.—We find but few historians of all ages, who have been diligent enough in their search for truth: it is their common method to take on trust what they distribute to the public; by which means, a falsehood once received from a famed writer becomes traditional to posterity.

HOT SPRINGS OF ARCANSAS.—A writer in the Little Rock Gazette, gives the following description of the Hot Springs of Arkansas:—

The Springs are about five miles in a direct line from the Washita river, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line. They break out of the side of a mountain, are very numerous, and abundant in water: indeed, they burst out every where in the sides and bottom of a very pretty rocky little creek, into which they all run. It is said they are 70 in number. They are so numerous, and their heat so great, that after two or three weeks of dry weather, the creek becomes too hot to bathe in, opposite the springs, and bathers go an eighth or a quarter of a mile below, where the warmth is bearable. The exact temperature we could not ascertain; but it exceeds 150 degrees of a Farenheit thermometer. I should judge the warmest spring to have a temperature of 180 degrees. Practical persons will recognize the degree of heat by the fact that the water will readily scald the hair from hogs. I believe they are the warmest waters known, except those of the Hecla, in Iceland. The water retains its heat for a great length of time; let into a bath at night, it is of a right temperature to bathe in the morning. It is used either by bathing in the water, or by exposing the body to the steam which arises from it when confined; and for this purpose, some rude contrivances are raised over two or three of the principal springs. They have produced extraordinary cures in rheumatism, paralysis, liver complaint, enlargement of the spleen, eruptions, pulmonary complaints, obstructions and chronic disorders of every kind.

RATS.—A few days since a farmer in Berkshire employed a rat-catcher, under a promise to give him twopence for each rat that was killed in taking in a small wheat rick that was put up about two years ago, and was supposed to contain about four loads of wheat, when not less than 720 rats were killed, for which the rat-catcher was paid six pounds. The devastation was equally astonishing, as the wheat, when thrashed, produced only four sacks.—*London Courier.*—Does not this story stadd in need of *Ratification?*

From the Alabama Journal.

CULTIVATION OF SUGAR CANE.—General Wade Hampton, whilst in Montgomery, which he left a few days since, wrote a letter to his son, near Columbia, South Carolina, from which we are permitted to make the following extract, to which we would invite the particular attention of the farmers of this State; the more especially as his judgment in relation to the subject-matter of the letter must be allowed to be worth as much as that of any other man whatever, having been for a number of years very extensively engaged in the culture of Sugar Cane.

"Nothing has, for a long time, astonished me so much as the appearance of the sugar cane all through Georgia, and this State, as far as I have seen. It is more forward and sweet than I ever knew it to be at the same season in Louisiana. It has determined me "to go the whole" on it in Carolina, and to give up cotton forever, after the next crop. By the last of January you may expect an arrival in Charleston with a full cargo of Otaheite tops, with the exception of fifty hhds. of Sugar and Molasses for ballast. Another, and another will follow, to complete the planting of fifty acres as thick as if for rolling. The year after you ought to follow suit. All doubts from my mind, of its complete success, are removed."

A farmer in the parish of Fordoun, near Edinburgh, whose steading was much infested with rats, took the following simple method to get clear of them, by which he has caught upwards of four hundred:—He placed a large copper kettle in his corn loft, and filled it about half full of water, and strewed a thin sprinkling of chaff over it; and, by a few deals extending from the wall to the kettle, the rats were enabled to avail themselves of it, and mistaking the chaff and water for a similar quantity of chaff, leapt in to partake, when they invariably met death by drowning.

FARRIERY.

There is no creature perhaps so much to be pitied as a *sick horse.* We mean in this country—for in Europe there are Veterinary Departments attached to the Medical Schools, where the structure and diseases of the horse are scientifically studied, where the treatment is taught on rational principles; and where the practice is honorable, because it is based upon knowledge. But here nothing is known of farriery except what is picked up, mostly by accident—and may be right or may be wrong. But the latter is most probable, because the practice of the art is generally confined to the most ignorant part of the population. These circumstances have rendered the practice degrading; and that which is quite as honorable in its nature as the treatment of human diseases, and much better paid for, is wholly in the hands of quacks—a set of men who would confer disgrace upon any calling. Let the subject be attended to in a scientific manner, let there be veterinary departments attached to our medical colleges, and let only well educated men attempt the practice of farriery, and a doctor of horses will be accounted as respectable as a doctor of human beings; and he, who relieves the sufferings and saves the life of that noble animal, will be accounted no less a benefactor than he who performs the same services for that, often less worthy animal, man.

But, as we said above, there is no creature more to be pitied than a sick horse. We will suppose the lot of the four-footed patient to be cast—not alone and far from human aid, for then nature might effect a cure—but in the midst of an abundant population, where a crowd will soon gather round him. There will be great diversity of opinion as to the nature of the disease. One calls it the bots, another the cholic, a third a founder, a fourth something different from all the rest—in short, each one claims the privilege of forming and maintaining his own opinion, and each one considers his reputation for judgment concerned in supporting his own views to the last.

As they differ respecting the nature of the disease, so they differ in regard to the mode of cure. Even those who chance to agree as to the nature of the disease, are apt to disagree about the treatment. Of those who pronounce the complaint to be bots, one recommends milk and molasses; another, red precipitate and spirits of turpentine; another, aloes and beef brine; and a fourth, (O, monstrous!) a fowl cut open alive, and the entrails thrust down the poor horse's throat. Think of that, ye human patients—did you ever swallow a live toad? If so, you will have some idea of a miserable sick horse swallowing the warm entrails of a murdered hen. Of those who will have the disease to be cholic, one recommends gin—and a horse, who never drank any thing in his life but cold water, has a quart of ardent spirits poured down his throat; another prescribes castor oil, and forthwith a bottle of that is sent after the gin into the horse's stomach; a third thinks he has a remedy worth both the others, and a pound of ground mustard seed, mixed with cayenne pepper, is sent to keep company with the rest. For it generally happens that whatever is recommended is carried, with as little delay as possible, into practice; for, where all are equally good authority, it would be unfair to follow the advice of one, and reject that of another—besides the owner is exceedingly anxious for the life of the horse, and is willing to give him at least a chance of recovery, by making use of all known methods for effecting so desirable an end.

Consider now the condition of the poor animal. He has (according to all accounts) not less than half a dozen different diseases; and for each disease he is compelled to swallow something like a dozen different remedies! The consequence is, that the poor horse has not less than half a barrel of the most various nostrums down his throat at the same time—enough to kill any well horse in Christendom.—Judge then whether a sick one has any chance of recovery! As might be expected the animal generally dies—and with his dying breath gives evidence that the maxim of Solomon—*In the multitude of counsellors there is safety*, in this instance at least has not proved true.

TETTER WORM.

After I had the tetter nearly twenty years on my hand, and had used dollars worth of the celebrated tetter ointment, which took off the skin repeatedly without effecting a cure, a friend advised me to obtain some Blood Root, (called also Red Root, Indian Paint, &c.) to slice it in vinegar, and afterwards wash the place affected with the liquor. I did so; in a few days the dry scurf was removed, and my diseased hand was whole as the other.—*American Farmer.*

A CARD.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.

THE Subscriber is happy to inform his patron and the public in general, that he has, by numerous experiments, come to the knowledge of preparing leather for boots and shoes which will entirely resist water, without any interlining, as is the practice generally of those who are said to make water proof boots; his method of thus preparing his stock of which his boots are made, will render the leather so pliable that it seldom or ever will break, except by age; the above he will warrant, and invites those who wish to have their feet dry and warm to call and satisfy themselves on the subject; no additional charge will be exacted, as he intends to make all his boots impervious to water.

THOMAS STREET, Boot Maker,
No. 108 N. Second street, 3 doors below Race st.
nov. 21—3m

REMOVAL.

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS has removed his Leather Store from Fifth street, to No. 29 CHESNUT STREET, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where he intends keeping a general assortment of finished Leather, and particularly invites the attention of gentlemen dealing in the article, as he is determined to sell on the most accommodating terms.
sept. 19—3mo

Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,

NO. 15 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

LADIES' CABINET LIBRARY,

OR FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING—An elegant repository of entertaining and useful knowledge, highly embellished with sixteen splendid engravings on steel, in four parts—containing original articles from some of the most eminent writers in the United States. Elegant extracts from the best authors. Mrs. Chapone's celebrated letters to a lady on the improvement of the mind. The Wreath, a choice selection of the most admired airs and songs, the music engraved expressly for this work. A Father's Legacy to his Daughters, revised by an American Lady. Botany, and the culture of plants, fruits, and flowers, with plates colored from nature. 100 valuable receipts for the toilet table, &c. A collection of the best tales in the English language, with translations from the French, Spanish, and German. The Forget-Me-Not.

"Appealing, by the magic of its name,
To the gentle feelings and affections kept
Within the heart like gold."

Consisting of appropriate pieces in prose and verse, selected from the writings of Mrs Sigourney, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Muzzy, Mrs. Dumont, Miss Winchester, Mrs. Ware, Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Opie, Miss H. Moore, Miss Porter, Miss Mitford, Miss Landon, Miss M. A. Browne, Lady Morgan, Mrs. Hemans, and other female writers of distinction, presenting specimens of the best productions of the sex. Memoirs of those who, in virtue, affection and usefulness, may be presented as models and examples to the American Fair.

With a view to its becoming a permanent standard work of unquestionable excellence, the utmost pains will be taken to give it a chaste, useful and elevated character.

It will be printed with a new nonpareil and pearl type, on a quarto page of fine letter paper, with splendid engravings, gilt edges, silk and fancy binding; rivalling in elegance and costliness the justly admired annuals, while in quantity it will considerably exceed either of those beautiful specimens of taste and genius.

Price two dollars and fifty cents. The parts seperately, seventy-five cents, payable on delivery. Copies forwarded, in flexible covers, by mail, to any part of the continent. When a remittance is made for not less than five copies, a sixth copy will be allowed gratis.

Subscriptions will be received by the principal booksellers in New York and Philadelphia, and by the subscriber, to whom all communications, post paid, must be addressed.

THOMAS SCHIEFFELIN, New York.
nov. 12—4t

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Phtisicy, spitting of blood, Hooping Cough, Cough and Pulmonary affections, of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was presented by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.* It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen Reuben Blanchard.

I was about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms; faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness, across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat, with sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing more particularly morning and evening, with great prostration of strength, and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August, I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the celebrated *Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial, (as all other remedies had failed,) and was surprized at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the Balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of February last, I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the Balsam and found relief in a few days, which is to me a very strong proof that it was Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.
Peacham, Vt. March 4, 1829.

Certificate of Ashley Martin.

This certifies that my wife, having from youth up, been troubled with the Asthma, such as is termed hereditary Asthma, was reduced so low that for the last ten years she has at times been considered beyond recovery, having a severe pain in her side, through her back and shoulders, with pain and stricture across the chest, loss of appetite, severe cough, with a suffocating sensation on lying down, being compelled to be bolstered up during the night, with great prostration of strength; after all other remedies failed she was advised to make use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, and was entirely relieved by the use of two bottles; her complaints were entirely removed, her appetite returned, she now enjoys better health than she has for ten years past.

Peacham, April, 1829. ASHLEY MARTIN.

For sale by Isaac Thompson, corner of Market and Second streets, price 50 cts; Joseph Sloane, corner of Second and Coates streets; Jacob Fleckwire, South Second street, opposite German. oct. 17—eo2t

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 208 Race Street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first caste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, so important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and so great is the improvement, that eight or ten lessons often produces a bold free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to perfect himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about 100 sets of books, in the first counting houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science. nov. 14—3m

THOMAS WHITE,

NO. 209 Chesnut street, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia that he has opened a store at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of the different articles in his line, viz:—French Paper Hangings, fire board patterns, silk, worsted and cotton fringes, Ornaments for curtains, feather beds, horse hair and moss mattresses, all of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Window and bed curtains made and put up to the latest fashion.

Cabins of ships and steam boats neatly and expeditiously furnished sept. 5—3m

THESE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have taken one of the splendid stores No 36 and 37 in the Arcade, and that they intend to keep HATS made of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained; and that they intend to sell their wares lower than any other Hat Store in this city. The difference in the rent between our store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to $50, lower than the other Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we get our store for one hundred; and if our work does not wear as we say it will, we will make any deduction required.—We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions; and have now in store hats of every quality of the latest Philadelphia, New York and London fashions, which are ready for sale.

Hats of every shape and quality can be made at the shortest notice, as we manufacture our hats in this city. The highest price given for old hats in exchange for new ones, (economy is wealth.) All who wish to save a dollar on the purchase of a new Hat, will please to call as above. nov. 21—3m

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

LATE the property of George Willing, Esq. situate on the West Chester Road, six miles from the city of Philadelphia, the 6 mile stone standing on the Premises. It contains 349 acres. There are about 220 acres of first rate Ploughland, in a state of good cultivation, divided into convenient fields, all under good fence, and about 120 acres of well timbered wood land. There are two never-failing streams of water running through the Plantation. The improvements are a brick spring house, with a most excellent spring, with a plentiful flow of water in the dryest season; a large frame barn, with a stone stable adjoining, two stories high; a good tenant house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, and a pump near the door; a large stone mansion house, two stories high, on the first floor, three rooms, and a large hall on the second floor, six bed rooms and good garrets, and a pump near the kitchen door. There are about 12 acres of good watered meadows. The Farm is allowed to be one of the best in the County.

Enquire of T. MITCHELL,
No. 99 Walnut street, between Third & Fourth sts.
nov. 21—tf

White Italian Mulberry Trees.

THE subscriber has for sale 60,000 White Italian Mulberry Trees, from 6 inches to 2 feet high; those of 6 inches, at $5 per 1000—and larger growth, up to $24, according to size, with an extensive collection of Fruit and Forest Trees. His best endeavours will be used to render satisfaction to purchasers.

Letters addressed to the Kensington Post Office, will meet prompt attention, and orders for exportation will be put up with the greatest care and despatch.

JOHN EVANS, Nurseryman,
Master street, near New Front, Kensington.
nov. 21—4t*

Paper Making Machines.

TO Paper Makers. The subscriber (in company with a gentleman lately from Europe,) has commenced, and will undertake to erect Machines, (either of the cylinder or shaking kinds, similar to those in operation at Saugerties, state of New York,) for making paper on the most reasonable terms, and of the best materials and workmanship. Letters, postage paid, addressed to the Darby Post Office, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, will be attended to. References, Mr. James Ronaldson, Cedar street, Judah Dobson, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Carter, Little Elk Creek, Cecil County, Maryland. WILLIAM LUNGREN.
nov. 21—3t*

R. Manly & Co. 104 South Street,

OFFER to their country customers, Lottery Tickets in all duly authorised Lotteries, ten per cent. cheaper than any other office in the city. That is to say:—10 Dollar tickets, at 9—5 do. do. 4 50—6 do. do. 5 50—which is a reduction of 12½ per cent.

All our country friends, inclosing cash, will be served the same as if present, and the choicest Numbers picked out for them.

MANLY & CO. deal more extensively with country people than any other office, because he sells cheaper, and good fair Prizes, viz:—Nos. 25 37 48, quarter, $10,000, to a gentleman in Chester county. Nos. 15 31 34, half, $10,000, to a lady in Delaware county. Nos. 10 28 40, quarter, $6,000, to a person in Montgomery county. Nos. 6 9 35, quarter, $2,000, to a colored man, in Radnor, Delaware county, Pa.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, of Pennsylvania Class No. 14, for 1829, draws in this city on Thursday, 17th December, 1829—60 Number Lottery, 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	10 prizes of	$500
2	10,000	10	400
2	5000	10	300
1	4210	28	200
10	1000	31	100
10	500	&c	&c.

Tickets $10. We sell them at $9. nov. 21—tf

N. CANFIELD & CO'S.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OFFICE, No. 22 South Third street, directly opposite Congress Hall. Drawing of the 13th Class Union Canal Lottery.

19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57.

Combination 15 27 57, capital prize of.... $4000
1 15 25.....1000

Both sold by N. CANFIELD & CO. on Friday last.—The next Grand Union Canal Lottery draws on Thursday, the 17th of Dec.

SPENDID SCHEME.

1 of	$35,000	10 of	500
2	10,000	10	400
2	5000	10	300
1	4210	28	200
10	1000	51	100
10	500		

And many other valuable prizes.

Price of Tickets only $10, halves 5; quarters 2 50; eighths 1 25, for sale in every variety of numbers at

N. CANFIELD & CO'S.
No. 22 South Third street

Orders from the country promptly attended to, if addressed to N. Canfield & Co. Philadelphia.

N. C. & Co sold, a short time since—

38 41 44	$50,000
13 18 42	5,000
21 23 29	3,000
18 36 55	3,000
17 19 35	2,101
41 44 50	2,000
6 7 44	1,830
2 45 52	1,250

And many of $1,000, 500, 300, 200, &c.
nov. 21—3t

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

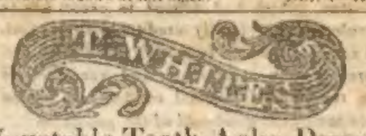
NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Farms, Readers, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Boiled Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis. nov. 21—4t*

To those Afflicted with the Dropsy.

A PERSON recently from the South, being in possession of a recipe which will infallibly eradicate that fatal disease, offers it to the public, with the assurance of a safe and speedy cure. Certificates as respects the efficacy of the medicine, as well as its not being injurious to the constitution, can be shown. For particulars inquire at this office. Nov. 7—7t



Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public. Upon which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils; such as fluctuating jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (9 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence failures sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William J. A Birkey, surgeon dentist, No. 99 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following Druggists: T. W. DYOTT N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 107 Market street, south side; M. L. GORDON, N. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. A. CANTRELL, No. 472 South Front street; S. P. GRIFFITS, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts; Dr. W. C. POOLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race sts.; W. BIDDLE, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Arch sts.; W. MARIOT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch sts.; T. DUGDALE, No. 45 Arch street; W. HANLEY, 10 Seventh, below Pine st.; W. H. DUFFIELD, N. E. corner of Fourth and Pine sts.; T. M'CLINTOCK, N. W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill sts.; GEORGE MELLOR, N. E. corner 4th and Walnut; Douglass and Abbott, South East corner of Third and Arch streets.

☞ To guard against counterfeits the directions round each bottle will be signed by the proprietor.

aug. 22—20t T. WHITE.

JAMES F. CALLBREATH,

Ladies' Boot and Shoe Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has at his store, No. 58 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 6 DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, a general assortment of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, all of which will be sold as low as at any store in the city, quality considered. Families in the country, and country store keepers, can be supplied on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.
oct. 17—3m*

☞ In going along, before you pass,
Just stop a moment and look at our glass.

M'CORD & SHINER,

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT GLASS,
No. 11 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they are now offering an splendid assortment of Cut Glass, they flatter themselves "as can possibly be manufactured in any part of the world. Also, one hundred HALL AND ENTRY LAMPS, cut to various elegant new patterns; the whole of which they will sell as low, if not lower, than can be purchased. Their workmanship they consider enough known to need no comment. Country merchants will do well to examine here before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The most liberal encouragement given to those who purchase to sell again. july 25—6m

TETTER OINTMENT.

THE article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, and most other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETT'S, Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill and Second streets. july 11—tf

CHEAP HARDWARE.

EDWARD A. SMITH, No. 203 Callowhill, below Sixth street, has just opened a complete assortment of Hardware, consisting of locks, latches, bolts, hinges, screws, cut and wrought nails, brads, tacks, springs, saws, hatchets, files and rasps, plane irons, chisels and gouges, Turkey and Hindostan oil stone, bed screws, commode knobs, straw knives, Dale Cox, wagon boxes, shovels and spades, pen, pocket, and two blade knives, razors, scissors, butchers' and shoe knives, knives and forks, carvers, tea and table spoons, patent metal hollow ware, brass kettles, iron pots, ovens, spiders, coffee mills, sad irons, gridirons, brass and iron candlesticks, snuffers, andirons, shovels and tongs, &c. &c.

E. A. S. intends keeping a constant supply of the above, and all articles in his line, and as he receives his goods direct from England, he is enabled to dispose of them, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms.

Builders, carpenters and others are invited to call and judge for themselves. sept. 12—3m

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING entered into co-partnership, and do now offer, very low, either wholesale or retail, at their store, No. 68 North Second street, above Arch, nearly opposite the Philadelphia Hotel, the following articles, viz:—

Gro de naples, black, blue black, and assorted colours.
Satin Turc, do. do. do.
Black, blue black, and assorted colours, gros de Indies.
A new style striped do. do.
Italian lutestring.
Black and assorted colours, silk velvets.
White, black, blue black, and assorted colours, satins.
Assorted colours, Mantua ribbons, from No. 11 to No. 22.
One case 6-16 and 9-22 embroidered gro de nap ribbons, of a new style.
Plain satin ribbon, different numbers.
Canton and Nankin crapes.
Black lace veils, different sizes and qualities.
Italian and Arcophene crape, white, black, and assorted.
Thibet, cashmere, and Pelinette shawls.
With a variety of other silk and fancy articles, all of which they will dispose of low.
oct. 8—3m GOLDSMIT & GOUDKOP.

CASHMERE, MERINO,

SILK, Cloth and Crape Shawls, &c. Cleansed and Dressed, the fringe curled, and the colours warranted not to fade, by MRS. E. SINCLAIR,
No. 139 South Fourth street, 1st door above Pine.
sept. 19—3m

THE TEETH.

TIMELY SKILFUL and judicious dental operations are indeed very important, as health of body, a sweet breath, the distinct articulation of speech, prevention of pain, and the preservation of the natural form and beauty of the countenance, all mainly depend on early attention being paid to the preservation of the teeth. The advertiser continues to perform all operations in the line of his profession, on moderate terms.

N. B. A cure for the Tooth Ache, warranted, as far as any thing of the kind can be warranted.

B WILLIAMS, Dentist.
No. 122 North Fourth street, above Race street.
sept. 12—3m

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY

FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*

Directors.

James Schott,	Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas I. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Chalmer,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug. 1—tf

TO WHEEL WRIGHTS.

FOR sale, seasoned cart and gig spokes, hubs and felloes. JOSEPH RHODEN,
nov. 7—4t* Oak, above Green street.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IF IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the neverfailing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where applications can be made either by letter, or personally. nov. 7—1y

A Valuable Paper Mill & Plantation,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

CONTAINING fifty acres of excellent land, situate in Kennet Township, Chester county, Pa.—eleven miles from Wilmington and one from Kennet Square; bounded by lands of Joel Pennock, William Wey and others. The improvements are a new and substantial

PAPER MILL,

with one vat, with twenty-one feet head and fall, all in complete order for business, being rebuilt in 1825—and ten or twelve feet more fall might be added; the power with the present wheel is sufficient to drive two engines—

A large and convenient STONE DWELLING HOUSE & KITCHEN, with a pump of excellent water near the door, two other stone dwelling houses, one of which is large enough to accommodate two families; Frame Barn, cellared under, stone wagon house, with corn crib adjoining—A thriving apple orchard of the best grafted fruit trees, eight or ten acres of woodland and a suitable proportion of meadow.

It is presumed a more desirable situation for business has rarely been offered for sale in this County. An indisputable title. Any person wishing to view the property will be shown it by the subscriber living thereon.

11th mo. 7.—6t BISHOP BRAITEN.

REMOVAL.

JOSEPH COBB, Tailor, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to Vine street, nine doors above Twelfth, north side, where he is prepared to execute their orders punctually, and on reasonable terms. oct. 11—8t*

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools,

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. (Lemoe's works,) Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' ADZES, AXES, BROAD AXES, HATCHETS, FELLING AXES, &c. &c., manufactured of the best Cast Steel, and if not good, to be returned. Also, a general assortment of Hardware, for sale low, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S Hardware Store, No. 243 Market Street, six doors above Sixth Street. oct. 31—8t

FIRE PROOF DOORS

AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers,